

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. V

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1897.

NO. 35

Prosperity! Where art thou?

Every trust is a menace to good government.

Public opinion is the greatest foe to progress.

Paternalism is a thousand times better than favoritism.

It is not over-production, but a false system of distribution that causes poverty.

Keep it before the people that the Republicans promised to deliver prosperity.

The government part of our government is socialism—when it is not favoritism.

The mission of the People's party is hardly begun. The work of education must go on.

No amount of wealth can ever stand before a revolution. It is weakness instead of strength.

Resolutions of sympathy for the poor is worse than soup, and soup is a mighty light diet.

The spirit of liberty and independence can be crushed and smothered, but it cannot be killed.

If fusion ever had any respectability some of the place hunters have smothered it with disgrace.

The "cross of gold" is yet standing, while the "crown of thorns" is being pressed down on labor's brow.

The Republicans are kept busy explaining why prosperity doesn't come, and when it may be looked for.

It ought to be borne in mind that the People's party is not a recruiting station for the Democratic party.

Changing men will do no good unless we also change the system. The Republican party will bring no better times.

The first half of the nineteenth century will mark the demonetization of all metallic currency except for subsidiary coins.

When one trust begins to compete with another it gets out an injunction and puts a stop to it. Isn't this a dandy government?

The property of the Pacific railroad thieves should be made to stand good for the debt they have created, and the government should secure judgment against it.

We can't get fair railroad rates until the water is squeezed out of the stock. The best way to do this is for the government to acquire ownership and operate them.

The gold reserve seems to be reserving all right now it don't bring prosperity, and now the question occurs, what connection has the gold reserve with prosperity?

The Pacific railroad fraud is one of the greatest robberies of the age and the government should put the brigands in prison and keep them there until every dollar of the great debt was paid.

If the government can't keep gold to redeem its paper, how do the banks expect to do so? The government is much stronger than the banks and its credit better than that of all the banks combined.

After all, the problem in the last stages of its analysis is, whether manhood or money shall rule in this country? All other issues center around this one. It is the same old question of human rights.

If a cross-roads postmaster is caught in the act of trying to swindle the government out of a few postage stamps he is sent to the penitentiary; but Huntington and the other millionaire brigands are allowed to run at large.

Laboring men compete with each other, but trusts get out injunctions and stop competition. The people are rapidly learning to regard the law and the courts as a farce, gotten up for the poor to observe and the rich to ignore.

The contest for United States senator in Idaho develops some strange things. Dubois, who is a Republican in everything but free silver, was defeated by Heitfield, a Populist. This was in accordance with an agreement made between the Populists and Democrats of that state prior to the recent election. Notwithstanding this agreement, Senator Jones, Secretary Walsh, and other prominent Democrats, did their best to secure Dubois' election, and sent J. R. Sovereign there to work against a Populist and for Dubois, just as he worked against Populist West in the Memphis district last fall.

They Offer No Remedy.

The financial condition of the country is deplorable. It is impossible to imagine how it could be worse. The only consolation a Populist can have is that neither of the old parties have yet proposed any remedy, and that none have yet been able to demonstrate on the stump or through the press that the Populist platform, if crystallized into law, would fail to restore permanent prosperity to all the people.—Missouri World.

IT IS NOT A NEW IDEA

GOVERNMENT HAS FURNISHED EMPLOYMENT.

England at One Time Employed Her Idle Population on the Public Roads—America Could Do the Same Today.

People's Messenger: The idea that the government shall furnish the people with employment in time of great depression, to enable them to earn a livelihood is not a new one by any means. Governments are instituted for the benefit of the governed. As money is hoarded, confidence is destroyed and all business enterprises drag or are suspended, the wage-earners must of necessity suffer unless the government will lend a helping hand.

In a time such as we have described early in the century, England found it necessary to employ her idle and indigent citizens, and a system of road improvement was devised at which these men were permitted to labor and for which they were paid by the government. The result was that England has the best dirt roads in Europe. Gen. Coxey does not claim his good roads idea is original. He is a studious and efficient man he knows what has been done may be done again. And as England utilized the labor of her unemployed in a time of great depression by constructing good roads all over the island, and thus enabled the unfortunate to earn a livelihood for themselves and families he argues the United States can do the same thing, and thus disperse the army of four million tramps now roaming this country.

The idea that such a course is beyond the scope of government is absurd, and an investigation will disclose the fact that the employment of idle labor by the government would in the end be profitable rather than expensive.

To illustrate, let us suppose there were in Chickasaw county five hundred unemployed men. These would represent with their families a population of at least 2,500. In this county are 20,000 people, who are humane, neighborly and christian in character. The 17,500 well to do people would not, could not allow their unfortunate neighbors to starve or freeze on the public highways and would therefore support them by charity. The contributions would of course be much larger from some than others, for some people are more charitable than others, but the direct expense to the county as a whole to keep these unfortunate alive would be the same as if each tax-payer had contributed according to his ability. It is certain the 2,500 unemployed would become dispirited, lose confidence in themselves, begin to wander around over the county, in short become vagrants wanting in independence and manhood.

Now suppose our board of supervisors should announce that they would employ these 500 men to work on the public roads, levees and bridges of the county, and would pay them \$1 per day out of the county treasury, the cost to the county would be equalized by taxation, and the expenses would be no more than to support the unemployed and their families by private contribution, but the county would be the gainer to the extent of the value of the labor of the 500 men and instead of mendicants they would become self-respecting citizens, who would have the right to feel that they had earned an honest living for themselves and families.

Another advantage of the system is that it would be possible then to distinguish between the roving vagrant, who prefers to be a tramp rather than earn a living by honest labor and the truly unfortunate, who though seeking work, had been unable to find it. The former could be made to earn his sustenance in the chain-gang and the latter would never be harassed with the terrible fear he may lose his job and his family come to want. Why not try the experiment in the interest of the 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 of our distressed fellow-citizens rather than listen to the ridicule of the plutocratic press, that denounces the suggestion as a Coxeyism? Why not?

IGNORANCE OF THE EAST.

A Member of the New York Chamber of Commerce Talks in Meeting.

At a recent meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce William E. Dodge, a millionaire member of the body, produced quite a sensation. In a speech he said the East did not understand the situation in the West, and that "there was a lack of money in important sections that practically makes the transaction of business impossible except by the primitive system of barter." Mr. Dodge is one of the men who in the recent campaign declared that there was plenty of money in the country, but he has since visited the West, and admits that he was very much mistaken and that the capitalists in the East do not understand the situation in the West and South. "I found," says he, "that there were great sections of Southern and Western country where there was absolutely no money at all; where the most primitive forms of barter obtained; where everything was most disorganized." Mr. Dodge speaks of one gentleman who told him that a boy and a girl had to spend four days riding to get it changed, and being unable to do so, had to send it off.

"There were senators," he said, "who told me that their constituents seldom saw a dollar in money from the beginning of the year to the end, with the result that they had constantly to get

in debt to the storekeepers. The local storekeepers received their pay in kind. In fact, everything was drifting back to the old times before money was invented. And this was not in one section only, but in large sections. "My impression is," continues Mr. Dodge, "that if some thoughtful plan could be suggested, it would be quite possible to educate all the agricultural people of the country to understand that a man who was thrifty and honest and sober and prompt can always in some way get some money. It is a very hard thing. We do not understand it at all here, because we have so much money moving among us, but if every time we went to a store we were unable to buy anything except on credit, if we had no money to pay down to enable us to reap the advantage of cash payments—we would begin to be fretful. I came from Indianapolis with this impression, and I have only ventured to submit it because I feel so deeply that unless those of us in the more favored parts of the country understand the condition of our brothers and our fellow-citizens in the other parts of the country—unless we bring about some wise methods for their relief—when the year of 1900 comes we shall be swamped with an infinitely more powerful vote against us than during this last election."

There is some consolation in the fact that the sleepy old East is at last waking up to the seriousness of the situation, and that she is also seriously watching which way the political cat is likely to jump in 1900.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

Taxation Abolished and Expenses Paid Out of Profit.

Coming Nation: All who are familiar with the modern requirements of a great city recognize the importance of the question of how to most easily raise the necessary revenues for the maintenance of its various departments. Much has been written upon this important subject, and many plans have been suggested, and that which is meeting with most approval is to secure a large portion of the revenue from monopolies of public service, either through some method of taxation or from collective ownership and operation of them.

Glasgow has adopted the latter, and so successfully that after Jan. 1, 1897, she will levy no more taxes, and will derive sufficient from municipal-owned services to pay all the expenses of her municipal government.

Among the most important of these is her street railway system. The report of last year of the operation of the Glasgow corporation tramways for the first eleven months—from July 1, 1894, to June 1, 1895—showed this expenditure to be a wonderful success. It gave the number of passengers carried during that period as 57,046,647; the gross receipts were \$1,132,070; expenditures, \$1,011,045, thus leaving a balance to the city credit of \$111,025. And this result was achieved with a reduction in fares amounting in most cases to 33 per cent, brought about through the adoption of the 1-cent fare for half-mile stages. Thirty-eight per cent of the tickets sold for the first eleven months were 1-cent tickets. These reductions of fares had increased to popularize the service and increase the receipts, and this gave to Glasgow the distinction of having cheaper street locomotion than any other city in the world.

The traffic returns for the year aggregate \$1,618,389; number of passengers carried, 86,482,594, showing the average fare paid by each person carried to be a fraction less than 1½ cents. The number of passengers shows an increase of about 38 per cent over the first period of eleven months.

The employees are furnished with uniforms at the expense of the department. A friendly society for purposes of mutual aid has been instituted among the employees, the rules of which were approved by the tramway committee, and the department adds to the fund of the society a sum equal to one-half of that contributed by the members, and though membership therein is entirely optional the number on the roll is 1,447, and there is every indication that the society will prove a great success.

For clearness and attention to details the committee's report is a model one, and is well worth careful study by all who are interested in the problems pertaining to municipal government, and is a complete answer, in a sternly practical way, to the opponents of municipal ownership of natural monopolies. This Glasgow experiment, and the success attending it, must prove an important factor in the solution of these vexed questions relative to the raising and expending of municipal revenue.

HENRY R. LEGATE.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

Somewhere between time and eternity, a fine, large boy of prosperity, of bright yellow color, with a collar of confidence fringed with national bank patriotism. When last seen, was dressed in a suit of corporation promises, made in the mills of private property. A suitable reward will be paid for any information by applying to any unemployed or half-paid dupe who voted to corral the animal last November.—Appeal to Reason.

Now is the time to agitate the government ownership of the railroads. The question is now up in a practical way in the settlement of the Pacific railroad's debts.

Pretty soon there will be a "surplus" in the treasury and then that will be urged as a cause of hard times, we suppose.

OUR RAILROADS.

Figures That Figure for the Railroads Only.

No fact stands out more clearly with reference to the railroads of the country than that their reports do not report. The law requires the railroads to make yearly returns of their operations in order that the people may obtain some idea of what these corporations are doing and whether they are adhering to the terms of their charters. But the railroads obey the letter and not the spirit of the law. Every year they favor congress and the public departments with long arrays of figures that mean absolutely nothing. Only the expert can make anything out of the statements presented, and even he is left totally in the dark unless he happens to possess inside information to give him a key to the puzzle.

Consequently, we cannot hope to make much of the just issued annual report of the interstate commerce commission. The document is quite lengthy. It informs us that existing laws for controlling the railroads are inadequate, because they lack provisions to secure their enforcement. The statistics are very definite, concerning what the corporations shall and shall not do, but there is as yet no way of punishing them when they disobey the law. The decisions are openly defied, and when the commissioners protest the corporation lawyers laugh in their faces or threaten to annul the authority of the commission by appeals to the federal judiciary. In considering the information embodied in the report made public on Friday, we must bear all these things in mind.

The document includes ten groups of systems aggregating 652 roads, with a mileage of 237,369 miles of line. The total earnings for the fiscal year reached the enormous sum of \$1,123,645,562. One-third, roughly speaking, represents passenger receipts, and the remainder freight charges. The operating expenses amounted to \$754,971,515, which sum includes \$100,000 salaries to presidents and \$25,000 to general managers, besides interest on watered stocks and bonds. In other words, the true operating expenses amounted to \$550,000,000, and the rest was swallowed up in plunder. But even after the deduction of the plunder, the railroads wrung a profit of over \$369,000,000 from the people. The yearly profit per mile was \$1,877 on one item alone, or, after deducting every possible item, we perceive a clear gain of \$239 per mile.

On the other hand, the dividends declared for dividends a year ago. This was lived up to for several years, the district being two or three times represented in congress by a colored man. In the gerrymander a lot of "shoe-string" districts were created, by which one or two black counties were tacked on to a number of white counties, thus, as the Democrats believed, making it impossible for the Republicans to elect a single Congressman from the State.

The Fifth District, as at present constituted, consists of the counties of Calhoun, Cleburne, Chilton, Shelby, Talladega and Dallas, the first five named being what are known locally as "white" counties, and Dallas, whose county seat is Selma, is a strong "black" county in the very center of the "Black Belt." This district is a splendid specimen of a "shoe-string" district, starting in with Cleburne County, away up in the Northeast part of the State, and trailing down to Dallas County, in the Southwest of the district extending two-thirds of the distance across the State East and West, and over one-half the distance across the State North and South, and at no point exceeding forty-five miles in width, while its total length is nearly two hundred miles.

In adopting this gerrymander, the argument was used that the white vote would thus outnumber the colored vote, and Democratic supremacy should readily be maintained without having to resort to "shotgun" or "tissue-bait" methods. While that was true in theory, it has not worked well in practice. Beginning with 1890, hundreds and even thousands of the white men of Alabama, and of the Fourth Congress District, who had previous to that time allied themselves with the Democratic party, became tired of "brass collar" rule, and the frauds and the infamy of the old Bourbon Democracy, and broke away, allying themselves with the People's party. Finding themselves left with a minority of the white folks the Democratic party adopted a new plan to carry the district, this plan being to count the Republican vote of the "black counties" as though cast for the Democrat candidate.

For instance, in the contest of Mr. Aldrich against Mr. Robbins for the seat in the present Congress, the returns show that Mr. Aldrich received a majority in every one of the five white counties, while Dallas county, which was honestly Republican, by several thousand majority, rolled up such a big "majority" for Mr. Robbins according to the official returns, that it completely overcame Aldrich's majority given by the white counties. So outrageous was the fraud in this case that even the Democratic members of the Election Committee of the House, in discussing the case in the House of Representatives admitted that over 3,000 fraudulent votes had been counted for Robbins.

So it will be shown again in the contest that Mr. Aldrich is making against Mr. Plowman, his Democratic opponent, who received the certificate of election on the face of the returns. Mr. Aldrich goes down to Dallas County, which is the Republican stronghold of the district, with a good

55TH CONGRESS CONTESTS.

Testimony Already Received by the Clerk of the House.

A Typical Case from One of the Alabama "Shoe-string" Districts.—How Democratic Majorities are Rolled Up Down There.—Startling Developments Promised.

(By Telegraph to the New York Tribune.)

Washington, Feb. 20.—The Clerk of the House of Representatives has already begun to receive batches of testimony in some of the contested election cases that will be brought before that body for its decision in the Fifty-fifth Congress. One of the cases in regard to which some testimony has already been filed with Clerk McDowell is that of Aldrich (Rep.) against Plowman (Dem.) of the Fifth Alabama District. This is the district with a political history, which for a period of twenty years or more, has been chiefly distinguished by election frauds, followed by contested election cases in the House of Representatives. After the Democratic party obtained control of Alabama in 1874 the State was redistricted, and all the stronger Republican counties were thrown into the Fifth District in order to make the other Congress districts reasonably safe for the Democrats. This Fifth District was composed of a tier of counties in the Southern-Central portion of the State known as the "Black Belt." This name was bestowed upon it for two reasons: First, because the lands of that portion of the State are of a rich, black loam, especially suited to the production of cotton; and second, because cotton being the staple product, the land was held before the war in large plantations, upon which there were from 200 to 600 slaves, and accordingly the population of these counties was and is more than three-fourths black.

But after a while the Alabama Democrats, like their brethren in other States, became greedy, and concluded that they could so gerrymander the State as to prevent the Republicans from electing a single Congressman. It had been tacitly agreed that the Democrats should control the local and county offices in all the counties composing the Fifth District, but that the Republicans, having a majority of more than 20,000 voters in the district, should have the Congressman. This was lived up to for several years, the district being two or three times represented in congress by a colored man. In the gerrymander a lot of "shoe-string" districts were created, by which one or two black counties were tacked on to a number of white counties, thus, as the Democrats believed, making it impossible for the Republicans to elect a single Congressman from the State.

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safe majority on the face of the returns from the other five counties, but Mr. Plowman received a sufficient majority from Dallas County to overcome Aldrich's majority in the rest of the district, and thus is certified as being the duly elected representative in congress from the Fourth District.

A large amount of the testimony taken in Mr. Aldrich's behalf has already been filed. Testimony from two other counties will be soon filed, which it is said, contains more startling developments than are set forth in testimony from Dallas County. It is shown in this testimony, however, that not only dead men and non-residents voted, but that in many precincts the returns showed a larger vote for Plowman than there were ballots cast in the precinct. For instance, in the testimony of William J. Gilmer, the Chairman of the People's Party Executive Committee of Dallas County, it is shown that the name 269 on the poll list of Union Precinct, No. 23, of that county, was that of Nathan Lewis, a colored man, who had died on July the 3d, 1896, yet he is recorded as having voted on November 3d, 1896. Mr. Gilmer, when asked how he knew that Lewis was dead at the time said: "Because I was doing business for him, and had him to bury. I have a receipt for his coffin, and have it with me now."

In Summerfield Precinct, the vote returned was 78 for Plowman and 20 for Aldrich, a total of 98. L. M. Mason, himself a democrat, testified that he was at the polling place all day, and that only thirty white men, and not over forty colored men entered the polling place. Mr. Mason was asked if he knew N. G. Barker, a white man in that precinct, whose name appears at No. 86 on the certified copy of the poll list, and if so to state whether Barker was living or dead. His answer was: "I do not know of but one N. G. Barker, and he has been dead about five or six years."

"What was his Christian name?"

"Norwood G. Barker."

"Are you well acquainted with the Barker family in that precinct?"

"I have been knowing them all my life."

Union Precinct showed on the returns 244 for Plowman and 22 for Aldrich, while John P. Logan and Edward Gilmer, watchers at the precinct, testified that only thirty-one colored and about twenty-five white voters entered the polling place on election day.

Frank Jackson, the Republican inspector at Mitchell's Beat, No. 35, in Dallas County, testified that Mr. Marshall, one of the Democratic inspectors, tore up about eighty of the ballots that were cast for Aldrich, but did not tear up any that were cast for Plowman. Richard Minter, who was the official marker to mark ballots for illiterate voters at River Precinct, No. 10, testified that he marked between 130 and 140 ballots on election day for Mr. Aldrich, and yet the returns from that precinct show 180 votes for Plowman and only 97 for Aldrich.

A. Douglas, who was the Republican election manager at Pleasant Hill Precinct, and who has helped to hold elections there for more than twenty years, testified that forty-four colored men whose names appear on the certified poll list as having voted, did not appear at the polling place at all that day. He was asked:

"Did you know Anderson Vassar and William Hunter? If so, state whether or not they went into that polling place that day?"

"They are both dead. I knew them when they were alive, and I helped dig the grave for old man William Hunter, and helped put him in the ground. I think old man William Hunter has been dead nearly nine years. Anderson Vassar went to Liberia about twenty years ago, and died there."

E. M. Riley testified that he was present at the voting place in Old Town Precinct during the whole time of the election, and counted every man that went into the voting place that day, including the election officers, and that only sixty-three entered. The vote returned, however, was 134 for Plowman and 7 for Aldrich.

In the city of Selma subpoenas were issued by the Commissioner before whom the testimony was taken for seventy-seven witnesses, whose names appeared upon the poll list as having voted on November 3. These subpoenas were given to a Democratic constable to serve, and he made a sworn statement before the Commissioner showing that out of the seventy-seven he was able to find no more than three; that one was sick in bed; that he had information that six others had been in the city at one time, and granted that ten should be fictitious characters, unknown in the community.

The proprietor of the Albert Hotel, in the city of Selma, was directed to bring his hotel register showing the following names, with residence, on the date given: November 1—J. J. Williams, Liverpool, England; November 2—Claude N. Jones, Louisville, Ky.; November 3—Irby Morgan, Baltimore. The hotel proprietor was then asked to look at a certified copy of the poll list for city precinct No. 36, and state what names appeared Nos. 537, 704 and 890, respectively. His answer was: "At No. 537, Irby Morgan; No. 704, Claude Jones; No. 890, J. J. Williams."

It is further shown by a large mass of testimony that Democrats who

have only moved into the State a few months previous to the election registered and voted on election day in direct violation of the laws, which require one year's residence in the State.

But this is not the first time that Mr. Plowman has endeavored to profit by frauds upon the ballot. Under the title, "There is Danger Ahead," The Selma Times of October 9, 1894, when Mr. Plowman was first nominated for Congress and compelled to withdraw because of the manner in which he secured that nomination, said:

"The Times is Democratic, warp, woof and filling. It believes that the principles of Democracy are eternal, and will not die. It believes that the faults, follies, the vices of the white man's party are preferable to the virtues, the best intentions and wisest capabilities of the black man's party in the South. A primary election, so called, to nominate a Democratic candidate in this district has just been held. The fraud in that election were patent, gross, palpable and indefensible. The nominee's best friend dares not try to defend them on the stump; the party's most devoted adherent is powerless to condone them on the hustings. The means by which Mr. Plowman was nominated are not irregularities—they are the preconcerted, predetermined, preconcerted, prearranged plans to nominate a certain candidate at any hazard, and without regard to the party's good. We appeal to party authority to save Democracy of this district from a danger more eminent than has threatened it in many years. We hoist no name at our own head. We wish we could do so without the blush of shame. We await Mr. Plowman's decision. We are listening for the party's command."

The result of this declaration by the Times and of the attitude of other full minded Democrats of the district was the withdrawal of Mr. Plowman as a candidate for Congress and the substitution of Mr. Robbins. But the strands on the ballot thus inaugurated by the Democratic workers of that district again bore fruit in the November election, and Mr. Robbins was returned as having received a majority of the votes cast. So it was again in the election last November, wherein Mr. Plowman is certified as having been legally elected.

General Sherman as far back as 1880, pointed out the fact that the continued recurrence of Democratic frauds at elections would eventually react upon those who committed them. General Longstreet, announced the same truth in a public address in Georgia a few years ago, and it has been clearly shown that these men spoke wisely. Case in point is the recent election in the Tenth District of Tennessee. Josiah Patterson, than whom no more loyal, consistent Democrat ever lived, was defrauded of his certificate of election by the very methods which he himself defended no less than eight years ago, and he is now a contestant for a seat in the next House of Representatives.

The successful English stock promoter Hooley, who recently cleared \$10,000,000 for himself and his associates by operations in Dunlops (pneumatic tires for bicycles), has received a novel appeal from the workers in the company's factories in Coventry. They ask him to subscribe to a fund for promoting a strike organized by them. Since he succeeded in making a great fortune in the course of a few weeks out of Dunlops, they assume that he may help them to get another penny for an hour's work. Labor conflicts in Merry England are not without their grim pleasures.

Wheeling, W. Va., is a small city which claims to have solved the cheap-er-gas problem through municipal ownership. It is a city of 45,000 inhabitants, not large enough, it may be said, to have invited corruption in the conduct of its public business. Up to 1871 the people of Wheeling paid a private concern \$3.50 per thousand for inferior gas. Then the city bought the gas plant for \$70,000, and reduced the price to \$3. A few years later the price was successfully lowered to \$2 and to \$1.50, and in 1883 it was made \$1, with 25 percent discount for prompt payment, practically 75 cents. There is hope of even a further reduction. The gas is reported to be of the best quality, and the plant has been rebuilt and modernized with the profits. In addition \$40,000 has been paid out of the surplus on an expenditure of \$120,000 for an electric light plant for street illumination, and this plant is being run on the profits of the municipal gas. There are said to be no restrictions to prevent private gas or electric companies from entering the field, but of course none has attempted to compete with the municipality.

Says the Brooklyn Eagle: The most sensible thing yet proposed for the celebration of Queen Victoria's next coronation anniversary is to make a little public park or playground in every village in England.

Judge a pupil by his light, not by your own.

Our advertising rates are reasonable.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published -- Every -- Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

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Yearly contracts, subject to changes, will be made.

All advertisements will be inserted the full time contracted for.

All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer to insure publication.

All articles or communications in advocacy of the interest of individuals, firms or corporations, will be charged for at full advertising rates.

All communications will be written on one side, otherwise they will be thrown in the waste basket. No rejected communications returned.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., MARCH 4, '97.

It looks now as if J. C. Manning will be 3rd Asst. Postmaster General.

How cheap some people will sell themselves for the promise of spot cash.

TODAY President Cleveland steps down and out, and President McKinley steps in.

MARDI GRAS at Birmingham was a grand success in point of numbers. The State-Herald says the crowd was the largest ever assembled in the city.

HON. J. C. MANNING, well known to most of our readers, is being urged by his friends for appointment as 3rd Asst. Postmaster General by the McKinley administration.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND will depart from the White House with the unpleasant consciousness that he found his party in power in all branches of the government, and that he leaves it not only out of power everywhere, but hopelessly divided against itself.

COLIN DAUGHERILL, who killed Bates the drummer, in Gadsden some time ago, will be hung next Friday. Gov Johnston refused to respite his sentence. Every effort was made by the friends of the condemned man to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, without avail.

THE testimony in Lowndes, in the contest case of Goodwyn vs. Brewer, reads like a romance of the dark ages when might was considered right, and no one was entitled to any consideration unless they bowed their necks to the yoke of the oppressor. But it is a true saying that when thieves fall out, honest men get their dues. Aside from the seriousness of the matter it was real amusing to listen to the testimony of some of the democratic managers, when from one cause and another they decided to give away the frauds committed in the last election. "The mills of the gods grind slowly but exceedingly fine."—Wetumpka Advocate.

"UNDER the new tax law," says the Alabama Monitor, "cotton becomes subject to taxation as soon as it shall pass from the hands of the producer after the first of January. The state tax is 60 cents on the \$100, the average county tax is 40 cents, or \$1 on each \$100. This will be an average tax of about 33 cents on each bale. The purchaser will count the tax in the price and make the producer pay it, when the time shall arrive for him to be responsible for it. It is not enough that the land, stock, implements and everything used in producing the cotton should be taxed, but the product is specially made the subject of taxation after it shall leave the producer. As it will fall on the purchaser as soon as acquired, of course he will protect himself by counting in the tax when he makes the price." Verily, the old party bosses are experts in the matter of taxing the toilers; but some of them don't mind it! They would be disappointed if they failed to get what they voted for.

FAVORS GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Augusta Tribune.

A pamphlet written by Mr. H. M. Smith, president of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and extensively circulated, is a most remarkable thing in its way.

It is directed to explaining the great wrong done the railroads by the ticket brokerage or "scalping" system, and arouse public sentiment in favor of the anti-scalping bill now pending in congress.

Mr. Smith asserts that a ticket from Chicago to New York via Washington is sold by the railroad for \$18, that the fare from Chicago to Washington is \$17.50, from Washington to New York \$6.50, and that persons buying a ticket in Chicago to New York for \$18, and on arriving in Washington and deciding to go no further sell the balance of the ride he paid for to some one else, at a discount, robs the railroad of \$6 and damages all other passengers who buy straight ticket and pay the full price of same.

Mr. Smith then complains of the unfriendly legislation by the national and state governments, and declares that the railroad magnates are almost ready to concede that populist solution, government ownership, is the correct solution of the railroad problem, and the railroad magnates are considering it as offering the only way out of their present difficulties. He says:

This manifestation of popular determination, constantly growing, as manifested individually and in legislative bodies, to treat the property of railroad corporations as something distinct and separate from all other property, is causing some of those representing such interests and who are watching the growth of this tendency to seriously consider whether it be better for the interest of the owners of such property and for the welfare of the nation that the government shall acquire ownership and consequent management and control of it.

Certainly, it is better for the owners to dispose of their property at a fair valuation than that it should be taken from them by the processes now so rapidly depreciating its value.

Little by little all classes are conceding the need of reform advocated by populists. Government ownership of railroads is unavoidable, and its coming is only a question of time.

THE ALL-COTTON FARMER.

Possibly the greatest question now with our farmers is how best to make the cotton crop their surplus or cash crop exclusively for this year, rather than the main dependence for annual expenses and living. The Columbus Enquirer says:

"It is a fact that the farmer cannot pay big prices for food for his family and feed for his stock out of cheap cotton. That is absolutely certain. And yet that is what nine out of ten of them in the south are doing. Until a diversity of products is the rule in the south the planters are not going to make much money—a diversity that will furnish their families and plantations with everything needful and leave the money from the cotton crop as a surplus for the year. It is cheaper to raise the things required, in any part of the south, than it is to buy them from the east and west. A man who buys Kansas corn and bacon at good prices and sells a small lot of 6-cent cotton to pay for his outside purchases is not making money fast. It is, therefore, a matter of much more interest and importance to the southern farmer to inquire whether it is not possible to raise all the home supplies required than it is to discuss the question of raising cotton at a cost of 3 cents per pound. First supply the home wants from the farm, and then put any extra time or labor on cotton as a surplus cash crop. If the real farmers would affect less disdain of the "newspaper farmers" and listen to some wholesome business advice from whatever source, they might find some profitable suggestions where they least expect them."

The Gilbert Leader tells of such a farmer as is hinted at by the Columbus editor:

"Mr. W. A. Morgan, living in the edge of Clay county, who is a nephew of our Mr. John L. Brown, made last year on a one-horse farm fourteen bales of cotton, plenty of corn to do him this year, peas in plenty to fatten more than enough meat for himself and family, as well as a fine potato and syrup crop."

THE powers may, coerce Greece, but when they come to muzzling an American congress they will find it altogether a different proposition. Congress would fight the world for the privilege of passing resolutions. This country has a sympathy for Greece as well as Cuba, and we know of no reason why the powers, as they call themselves, should not be informed of it. Their policy in regard to Greece, Crete and Turkey is simply barbarous.—Rocky Mountain News.

There's more nonsense written about babies than any other animals.

REHOBETH.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

Corn planting time is with us again.

Mr. L. M. Clinkscales is reported on the sick list this week.

Mr. Alex Embury made a business trip to Bessemer last week.

Prof. W. F. Holmes is still making his weekly visits to Vincent.

Prof. Mackey has left us; he has gone to Easonville to attend school.

Farmers are very busy getting ready to plant their crops early this year.

Jim Wilder informs us that he caught a cat fish the other day that weighed nine pounds.

Tom Bennett has gone to St. Clair. He will make a crop with Mr. H. S. Gambrell this year.

After several days of severe illness Mr. Lee Ragland is reported to be on the convalescent list this week.

Mr. W. S. Lowe's family occupies the Master's residence. Mr. Lowe himself has gone to South Alabama.

Martin Town, a thriving little city near here, is on a boom. Singing is the order of the day, which is some improvement. There is also some talk of a newspaper plant being erected there, and its gas works is in full blast every Saturday night.

Farmers of this section are moving along nicely with their work. They are not standing around in the fence corners looking for McKinley's wave of prosperity, but are swinging to the plow handles, which shows that Hannah and the baby will have something to eat another year.

We are going to stay close at home a few weeks now to watch for Prosperity, the gentleman that the gold bug republicans have been ranting so much about in the past. If any of the readers of the ADVOCATE see him before I do, send him to me, as old Pete is pushing hard on the reins.

Success to the ADVOCATE and its many readers.

REPORTER.

COOSA VALLEY.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Some sickness in this community.

Corn planting will soon be the order of the day.

Mr. Frank Cater is recovering from the mumps.

Mr. George Downs had a big log rolling last Friday.

Mrs. F. M. Baldwin has been very ill for some time.

W. Walter Collier has secured a job with Mr. F. M. Baldwin.

There has been several mad dogs killed in this neighborhood recently.

G. D. Baldwin visited friends and relatives near Weldon a few days ago.

Uncle Joe had better look after Mr. Adams, he may have got drowned as he didn't get over the river, as Uncle Joe said a few weeks back. Mr. Adams had better look out if he still lives, for Mr. Collier has been over the river recently.

UNCLE NED.

Business Interest Too Timid. Philadelphia Times.

The business interests will be wise to assume that there is not to be any revolutionary tariff legislation and that coming business must be adjusted in the main to existing tariff conditions. If this is assumed and the business interests at once proceed to make the most of present conditions conducive to a business revival, the revival will come. The way to restore confidence is to be confident, and to be confident today, tomorrow and all days in the future. People should stop croaking, stop complaining of dull times and dis-appointment at the failure of trade to revive and go to work to revive trade by making good goods and putting them upon the market with discretion and energy.

An exchange says that every paper in the state should publish the fact that burnt corn is a sure cure for hog cholera. It was first discovered by burning a pile of corn belonging to a distillery. It was thrown to the hogs and eaten by them. Before that a number of them had been dying each day, but the disease immediately disappeared. It is so simple a remedy that it can be easily tried.

Man believes himself always greater than he is, and is esteemed less than he is worth.

RECKON WE'LL PULL THROUGH.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

Partly hard to tell you what McKinley's skinned to do.

But we come out under Cleveland, an' I reckon we'll pull through. The world will be in blossom, an' the skies be just as blue: For we come out under Cleveland, an' I reckon we'll pull through!

Partly hard to tell you what McKinley's going to do. But we're livin' after Cleveland, an' I reckon we'll pull through: We weathered all the panics, an' we're just as good as new. For we come out under Cleveland, an' I reckon we'll pull through!

No matter what is comin'—no matter what may be, It can't be worse than Cleveland's been a-givin' you an' me; So never mind the weather—if the skies are black or blue— For we come out under Cleveland, an' I reckon we'll pull through!

F. L. S.,
—in Atlanta Constitution.

HIGHLAND.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Your scribe, from north of the mountain, thought perhaps the readers of the ADVOCATE might be anxious to hear what "old Highland" was doing—hence this squib. And as I am the king in the deck, wife the queen, the boys (mine and wife's kids) the aces and the babes, the deuce, with a Jack in the family, I will be pardoned for writing of me and mine first.

You see that ours is a hand any average player would bet his last dollar on and so will I.

In these days of doubt, discord, wars and threatened national disaster—want storking in the land and starvation across the sea. [India.] Weyler butchering innocent women and children in Cuba—men and women falling from grace and teaching that such is Bible doctrine—does it not behoove us, one and all, to call a halt and in deed and truth "show down," that the world may see and know "where we are at."

We think it now in order to call the elders together and all praise God—the Alabama Legislature has adjourned "sine die." We fear the "dear people" will yet regret the day this "august body of distinguished gentlemen" of Alabama, convened in Montgomery to legislate for them. This last "House" was decidedly democratic in numbers and spirits, and yet the old lady (Advertiser) is off her temper, scolding and fuming at and with all the world, because my friend Brown, of Talladega, (all the B's as for that) were not the pure stuff, as it were.

The glass-eyed monster of Bibb, now with the Advertiser, might profit by reading Romans xiv. 4th verse.

This Screws-Glass combination is not at par in this end of the wilderness. We never see the Advertiser, but heard a democrat say, "she was hot."

We digressed from our hand, but then some old sager has well said, "Variety was the spice of life;" and it may be that Messrs. Glass and Screws are not so bad after all.

The Filander Morgan Tribune is after this pair of democrat mud-slingers, and knowing Mr. Morgan as we do, we wager our hand, he scoops in the jack pot. Its a bit singular too, to see Mr. Morgan trying to muzzle the ox that trots out the corn!

"Pour on Mr. McDuff! and damn him who cries enough!"

By the way, I wish to suggest here and now, would it not be a good thing for the people of the whole country—Gentile, Jew, Greek, negro—every body to make March 5th, 1897, a holiday? Grover Cleveland, the Hamon of this nation—the champion duck killer of modern times—retires to private life and goes into the banking business on capital he buncord the people out of.

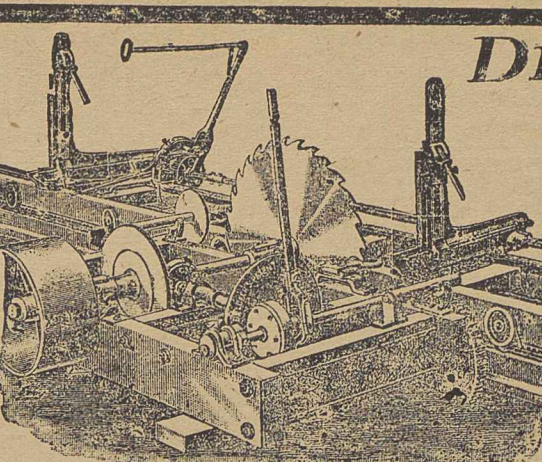
Our home, country, state and nation are first with us in all things, all times and under all conditions! To the dead-sea with him who says nay! We are servants in common and bound to era of two ends, then lets pull together, make the best good to the greatest number, so that when called hence face to face with Him who tempers the wind to the shoon lamb, we can exclaim, I loved not yonders world, but did my fellow man, and done all in my power to point him to the Lamb of God by help, word and example.

Health of community good. Farmers sowing a larger crop of oats than usual.

S. P. McKnight who was shot and killed by Robt. Garner, was a colored man and not white, as was stated in your last paper.

OUR DECK.

Manners are not idle, but the fruit of loyal nature and noble mind.



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DeLoach Corn and Flour Mills, Turbine Water Wheels, "Hungry Elephant" Baling Press, Engines and Boilers.

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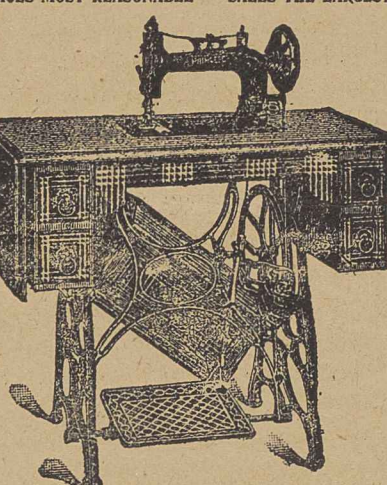
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We respectfully solicit your trade.

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Times are hard, and we "stand treat." We have arranged to make our subscribers a gift that will last the whole year. We will send every person who calls at our office and pays up a year in advance one of the following high grade and valuable hand books:

Farm News Published at Springfield, Ohio. A practical farm paper that is filled with the practical experience of actual farmers. It is edited thoroughly up to the times, and keeps its readers posted on the wonderful advances made every month by progressive agriculturists in the science of tilling the soil. Send for a free sample copy.

Womankind A monthly magazine for women and the home. Its bright stories, poems and sketches, its clear and wholesome editorials, its practical suggestions on home life and woman's work makes it a universal favorite. It cannot fail to interest and please every member of the family. The publishers at Springfield, Ohio, will be glad to send the readers of this paper a free sample copy.

Farm News Poultry Book A hand book on the care of poultry, written especially to meet the needs of the farmer and the small breeder. It is practical. You can easily understand what it means and easily carry out its suggestions. Thousands of copies have been sold. Price, 25 cents.

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To every one paying up all arrears and one year's subscription to the ADVOCATE in advance, we will send one of the above named monthlies and one of the books.

Take advantage of this offer at once.

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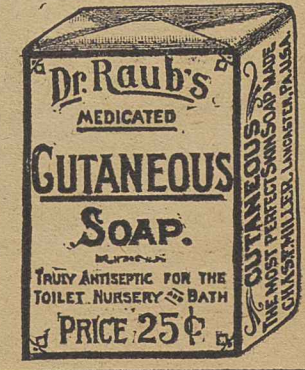
TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is valuable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

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THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

JNO. W. PITTS, Manager.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Church Directory.

M. E. Church South.
Rev. T. M. Wilson, Pastor.
Preaching every 3d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; L. D. Mason, Supt.

Baptist Church.
Rev. E. B. Teague, D.D., Pastor.
Preaching every 2d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; A. P. Longshore, Supt.

Presbyterian Church.
Rev. W. I. Sinnott, Pastor.
Preaching every 1st Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; D. R. McMillan, Supt.

LOCAL AND OTHER NOTICES.

N. A. Graham, of Calera, was in our city Wednesday.

Sheriff Vest was called to Calera Saturday on business.

A. H. Merrell and A. Worthy, of beat 2, was in the city Friday.

J. M. Brown, of Wilsonville, was in the city Friday on business.

Hon. G. B. Deans is in Washington to be present at the inauguration today.

The Shelby County Medical Association was in session here Wednesday.

C. A. Mason, of beat 9, gave the Advocate a pleasant call last Thursday.

A great many of our citizens went to Birmingham this week to attend Mardi Gras.

The Advocate is pleased to see Mr. J. E. Bird on the streets again after his severe attack of la grippe.

Our farmers are going to work in earnest, and seem more determined to make good crops than ever before.

The Industrial school at Montevallo will soon have a telephone connection with the telephone office at the depot.

Bartlett's fine California pears ready for use, at 15 cents for two pound can. Pie peaches in two pound can at 10 cents. All other can goods low down for the cash. J. H. HAMMOND.

Mr. Frank W. Lull, the genial land agent of the Calera Land Co., has been in our city several days looking after lands belonging to the company.

Miss Mattie Hand, an accomplished young lady of Jenison, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. B. L. Moore, of this city, returned home one day last week.

When you come to town be sure to bring something along to pay your subscription to the Advocate. We have to live and will take any kind of produce for subscription.

Rev. W. A. Whittle will lecture at the academy next Friday night under the auspices of the Teacher's Institute of Shelby county. The Advocate is not informed as to the subject of his lecture, but we can safely promise to all who attend, a rich treat.

The talented young editor of the Chronicle made a trip down in beat 9, last Friday. Judging from appearances, we suppose he was out bird and deer hunting. The boys of beat 9 would do well to keep an eye on this young editor when he is out on one of these hunting trips of his.

Mr. Rufus Albright, of Lewis, was in town last week with a wagon load of produce. As he usually does, he called at the Advocate office and left two of his biggest hams, and now if somebody will bring us a little meal, flour, peas or potatoes, to go with the hams, we will be all right for awhile. Oh! for a thousand subscribers like Uncle Rufus.

County court was in session most of last week. The cases on the docket were disposed of by noon Friday and the juries discharged. Friday evening Walter and John McLaughlin had a preliminary trial before Judge McMillan on a charge of grand larceny and were bound over to await the action of the grand jury, in a bond of five hundred dollars each.

Tobacco.

All grades. Having been stuffed by every tobacco drummer that has come to this town, I propose to unload and give the farmers the benefit. I will sell tobacco for the next 60 days at cost and carriage.

J. H. HAMMOND.

The editor of the Advocate made a flying trip to Vincent and Crosswell Monday. We found the farm all hard at work getting ready for planting. We noticed a good deal of improvements going on in the way of new fences, new houses and clearing up new grounds, etc. This we were glad to see, but at every station we stopped we were informed that the farmers were buying more commercial fertilizer than usual, which is a sure indication that we will have another crop of five cent cotton. To make this crop of cotton farmers are now paying sixty-five cents per bushel for western corn. One merchant at Childersburg informed us that he had already sold over 800 bushels of corn to his customers.

SPRING CREEK.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE.
Health good.
Mr. Alfred Merrill is now traveling in our midst hustling delinquent taxes.

Mr. T. R. Lovett started up the country last Monday or Tuesday to get a jack—a very fine one.

Mr. Robt. Owen passed through our neighborhood on last Monday hunting up a belt for his machinery.

Alabama dirt seems to be at this time, as honest money is so hard to get, about the only medium of exchange.

Farmers are sowing a good many oats at present, but they are getting along slowly in preparing their lands for other crops, owing to too much rain.

Mr. T. R. Lovett is trying to trade his home where he now lives, on Spring Creek, to Mr. Ranken Browning; for his place known as the Bates Browning place.

Mr. Mims has a rail splitting today. (Thursday.) We hope that he may get a good many rails split. He will give a social entertainment at night to the young people.

Mr. T. R. Lovett gave to his son, Isaiah, a nice mule colt. That is right Tom, Isaiah is a good boy in and out of school, and he will doubtless appreciate the gift many days henceforth.

The contemplated public road from Spring Creek to Shelby has been reviewed recently. I don't think the route reviewed will meet the approbation of two-thirds of the people on account that it could have passed over the mountain in a much better route.

Mr. Fremont Finch, a few days ago, on his return from T. R. Lovett's to Shelby, came very near having serious trouble coming down the mountain on the newly surveyed route for a public road. Mr. Finch' buggy and mule were lodged in some black jacks. He wanted to know of a better way to Shelby. W. P. L.

LEWIS BLOWS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:
Health of this community good.

Log rolling is the order of the day.

W. S. Taylor paid Columbiana a visit one day last week.

Mr. Robt. Farr and lady spent Saturday with friends on Yellow Leaf.

Mr. Sewell, of Sterrett, was on Fourmile a few days last week on business.

Miss Lula Milam, of Vincent, spent last week on Fourmile, the guest of Mrs. Mollie Farr.

We are willing to wager our old last year's hat, that Fourmile can show more industrious farmers, beautiful young ladies and handsome young men, than any other community in Shelby county. What say you, "Mike Kinley?"

Prof. S. S. Crumpton has a flourishing school on Fourmile. Prof. Crumpton is the right man in the right place, and well may the patrons of the Fourmile school congratulate themselves on securing the services of such an able and worthy teacher.

J. S. Jackson, one of our most enterprising farmers, is making great improvements around his house as well as on his excellent farm. Sebe is a hustler and does not set down and wait for the wave of prosperity, so much talked of, to shove him onward.

FRED.

Men who preach by the yard usually practice by the inch.

WILLSONVILLE DOTS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Mr. R. A. O'Hara made a business trip to Columbiana last week.

Our merchants are doing a good business selling fertilizer to farmers.

Amos Daniels and Henry Weldon made a business trip to Anniston last week.

Health improving in and about our city we are glad to say, as a general thing.

Mr. John Germain passed through our city Sunday enroute for Columbiana.

Henry Weldon and his son Austin, was in Columbiana on business last Thursday.

Marone Self is at home visiting his mother and sister. Come often Marone, we are glad to see you.

Last Saturday called for overcoats with us. Cold snaps, hurts after having pleasant warm days.

Another Superintendent of Education in Dallas county gone democratic. He is now ready to join Dawson.

Jesse and Jack Taylor hauled fifteen bales of cotton to this market last week and sold it to J. F. Pope.

W. W. Wallace is having a splendid new fence built along the road from his residence to Mr. Baldwin's house.

Mr. J. L. Ray was called to county court last Wednesday as a witness in the case of Coker Hall and Duke.

The weather has been very unfavorable for farm work the last week and the farmers have got behind somewhat.

Martin Fowler spent last Sunday at home and reports his business very good and is well pleased with the Harpersville folks.

Will Timney drove in a fine lot of goats and put them in a pasture. He is buying goats for the goat farm near Columbiana.

Mr. James Bassitt, from near Selma, is visiting his sister Mrs. S. W. Gwin. Mr. Bassitt's health has been bad for some time.

We noticed quite a number of Harpersville folks passing through our city last week enroute for Columbiana to attend county court.

Mr. J. H. Mason, of the PEOPLES ADVOCATE, passed through our city last Friday on business. Pass around again Mr. Mason, we are always glad to see you.

Morgan Fowler and Will Smith left Sunday for Birmingham to attend Mardi Gras festivities. Go it boys while you are young, for when you get old you can't.

Prof. W. Hutchins is not improving much so Dr. Boyer reports. We all hope a change for the better will soon come. He has been sick since last September.

Miss Katie Gwin payed her parents a short visit last week and returned to Selma Monday where she is living now. Come again Katie we are always glad to see you.

We made a prospecting trip last week up into the Vincent neighborhood and was surprised to see the amount of improvements going on. New houses, barns, fences and everything putting on an appearance of prosperity.

Grover's time is getting very short. Say, I wonder if Grover lays awake at nights to hear his old democratic friends cuss him? If he does, what a good time he must have. Grover has sold his clover and got the cash. He says, let them cuss.

George Holmes has rented out his farm and is going into the patent rat-proof corn business with Mr. J. C. Crawford. We wish him success. We never tried the patent rat-proof crib business, but we tried the patent rat trap racket, and soon found out that Thomas Cat was the successful "boy" in that business. We turned it over to him and turned our attention to matching pins.

I heard a prominent Bryan man say a few days ago that prosperity could not come, that we had no more furnaces, rolling mills, saw mills, cotton factories and railroads, than the people needed; and that all the towns had been built and boomed, and that there was to place for money to be invested. Now if all that is so, why did he want free silver when there was no place to invest what money there is now on hand? According to his views, (and what he don't know is torn out of the book) now all that Uncle Sam has to do, is to fence the United States and then say: There now! the d—d thing is completed at last.

MIKE KINLEY.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The following is a list of jurors to serve at the Spring term of the circuit court:

GRAND JURY:
Isaac Johnson, Sr., T. H. Walton, M. W. Borum, A. Fell, T. W. Kinble, James Pilgreen, James Ozley, J. D. Lowe, W. F. Deloach, W. T. Taylor, J. W. Dykes, Geo. W. Holmes, S. D. Pardue, G. M. Lowery, H. I. Howard, J. E. Cunningham, G. B. Spradley, J. T. Linch, W. M. Farr, J. J. Lovett, T. W. Worthey.

PETIT JURY—1ST WEEK:
R. H. Walker, Jr., T. T. Smith, E. H. Farr, R. C. Jones, E. A. Bentley, Geo. C. Pitts, J. W. Booth, B. D. McClendon, Ed. Crim, E. D. Hall, E. L. Dykes, E. D. Martin, G. W. Mosell, F. P. Isbell, J. R. Roberson, J. D. Hughes, W. N. Galloway, J. M. Dukes, W. B. Seale, B. W. Dupree, L. H. Johnson, Jas. Williams, John Blackberry, R. A. Carden, W. H. Shrader, M. J. Jackson, E. O. Jackson, S. H. Hatcher, W. P. Ryan, M. E. Wyatt.

PETIT JURY—2ND WEEK:
J. W. Crim, Harry Adams, J. B. Walker, E. N. Kendrick, J. L. Rice, R. L. Rice, L. P. Ellis, G. W. Strong, J. H. Booth, W. K. Little, H. Ryan, S. L. Horton, Joe. Etruss, E. T. Hunter, C. Dunaway, E. B. McClendon, D. A. Seales, J. B. Oldham, Y. B. Davis, J. S. Nivens, W. T. McGraw, I. S. Chancellor, R. Z. Hill, Moses Johnson, W. F. Adams, T. A. Morris, W. D. Hays, A. M. Piper, John Cunningham.

PETIT JURY—3RD WEEK:
W. H. Baker, J. H. Pennington, R. W. Denty, J. L. Atkinson, E. L. Goodwin, J. L. Foust, E. L. Goodwin, W. H. H. Whitley, J. T. Davis, W. P. Littleton, J. E. Harper, D. Lawley, J. W. Dodson, R. W. Walton, J. W. Butler, H. A. Gardner, Lee Bailey, C. L. Mooney, W. T. Walker, S. J. Sawyer, L. P. Arnold, J. B. Whitfield, J. D. Farrell, P. L. Chancellor, George Lawley, J. W. Thompson, N. F. Warren.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly approved February 18, 1895, an election is hereby called to be held at the court house in the city of Columbiana on the 25th day of April 1897, for the purpose of electing a Mayor and four Aldermen to be known as the Mayor and Board of Aldermen for the said city of Columbiana.

This March 2d, 1897.

J. C. WYFORD, LEPPER.

Mayor of the city of Columbiana.

Any one wishing to buy a buggy or bicycle, will save money by calling at the Advocate office before making their purchase.

The State of Alabama, Shelby County.

In Chancery, Sixth District, North-Eastern Chancery Division.

ETTA JONES, Complainant,

vs.

BILL JONES, Defendant.

In this case, it is made to appear to the Register by the affidavits of Robert Beavers, Attorney, that the defendant Bill Jones is a non-resident of Alabama, and resides in Stonewall, Louisiana. And further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered, by the Register, that publication be made in the Peoples Advocate, a newspaper published in the County of Shelby once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, the said Bill Jones, to plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 25th day of March, A. D., 1897, or, in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him.

Done at office, in Columbiana, this 20th day of February, A. D. 1897.

GORDON DEBOSE, Register.

February 25, 1897.

ESTABLISHED, 1848. D. A. ALTICK'S SON, Manufacturer of High Grade Buggies, Surries, Phaetons, &c.

We claim to build, not the CHEAPEST, but the BEST for the money.

Send for catalogue, and by mentioning this paper we will allow you an EXTRA DISCOUNT.

D. A. ALTICK'S SON, LANCASTER, PENN.

KENTUCKY DEW WHISKY. STANDARD OF PURITY.

Distilled of Carefully Selected Grain and Pure Limestone Spring Water, Matured in Wood and Bottled under Our Own Supervision. Kentucky Dew is the leader of Fine Old Fashioned Sour Mash Whiskies and for Mellowness and Richness of Flavor has no superior. Buy Kentucky Dew bottled by the Distiller if you want an absolutely Pure Whisky for the club or sick room. Ask your dealer for KENTUCKY DEW, bottled by ourselves. If he hasn't it write us.

OLD KENTUCKY DISTILLERY, D. MESCHENDORF, Proprietor, LOUISVILLE, KY.

LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE BUGGY FACTORY on EARTH. WRITE FOR PRICES and CATALOGUE. OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST OUR PRICES THE LOWEST. Parry & Co. Indianapolis, Ind.

Few Appreciate the DANGER

to which the Expectant Mother is exposed and the foreboding with which she looks forward to the hour of woman's severest trial. All effort should be made to smooth these rugged places in life's pathway for her.



"Mother's Friend"

allays Nervousness, and so assists Nature that the change goes forward in an easy manner, without such violent protest in the way of Nausea, Headache, Etc. Gloomy forebodings, yield to cheerful and hopeful anticipations—she passes through the ordeal quickly and without pain—is left strong and vigorous and enabled to joyously perform the high and holy duties now devolved upon her. Safety to life of both is assured by the use of "Mother's Friend," and the time of recovery shortened.

"I know one lady, the mother of three children, who suffered greatly in the birth of each, who obtained a bottle of 'Mother's Friend' of me before her fourth confinement, and was relieved quickly. All agree that their labor was shorter and less painful." JOHN G. POLLOCK, MASON, Ga.

Sent by Mail, on receipt of price, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE, Book "TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOUND AT LAST.

John T. Crawford, of Wilsonville, has invented and patented a rat, vermin and snake proof building. His patent was issued in December last, and he has recently erected two of these buildings in Columbiana. A corn crib for Mr. I. D. Mason and a smoke house for Mr. Rufus Lester. The Advocate man, by invitation of Mr. Crawford, has inspected Mr. Mason's crib and found it all that he claims for it. Mr. W. R. Carter and others have had their buildings in use for 18 months and they all say that they are in fact rat proof. Mr. Crawford claims that the saving in cost of construction of the house will more than pay for the farm right to say nothing of the fact that when constructed you have a building that is absolutely rat proof. He also claims that the amount of what rats destroy in two years will pay for a crib. Mr. Crawford is now prepared to sell farm rights and will superintend the construction of one building in each neighborhood when requested to do so. For further information, address J. T. CRAWFORD, Wilsonville, Ala.

FOR SALE.

A 6 1/2 horse power engine, in good running order, can be seen at Clem Butler's saw mill. Will be sold very cheap. For price, terms, &c., apply to J. W. PITTS.

February 18, 1897.

NEW MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

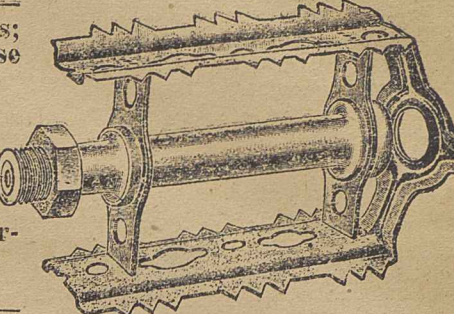
WE are now ready to serve our friends and customers in the Millinery and Dress Making line, and would be pleased to have them call on us when in need of anything in our line. Mrs. E. W. LONGSHORE, MRS. LAURA ARMSTRONG, Columbiana, Jan. 26, 1897.

Mardi Gras Carnival, Birmingham, Ala.

For the occasion of the Mardi Gras Carnival to be held at Birmingham, Ala., March 2d & 3d, 1897, the Southern Railway will sell tickets to Birmingham and return, at rate of one first class limited fare for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale February 26, 27 and 28, and March 1, limited for return passage to March 10, 1897. From points within a radius of 300 miles of Birmingham, tickets will be sold for morning trains March 2. Call on any agent for further information.

RIDE? WELL! YES.

Nearly everyone rides; and to ride with ease use a pedal that's right. ROCHESTER PEDALS ARE RIGHT and every pair is guaranteed. Two styles, Barrel Hub, Small Barrel Pedals.



Manufactured by THE ROCHESTER PEDAL CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

NIAGARA BICYCLES.



CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

Reliable Agents Wanted.

BUFFALO WHEEL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

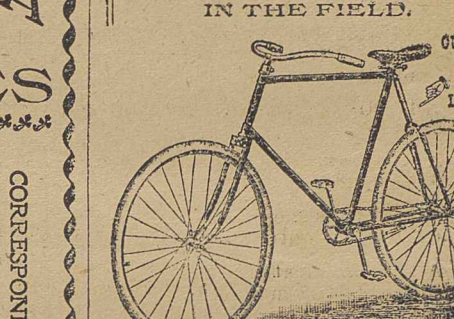
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect November 15, 1896.

STATIONS.	No. 20	No. 19
3:30pm	Montevallo	9:00am
3:45pm	at Brumh m	9:15am
No. 20	at Brumh m	No. 19
5:00am	at Brumh m	5:15am
5:15am	at Brumh m	5:30am
5:30am	at Brumh m	5:45am
5:45am	at Brumh m	6:00am
6:00am	at Brumh m	6:15am
6:15am	at Brumh m	6:30am
6:30am	at Brumh m	6:45am
6:45am	at Brumh m	7:00am
7:00am	at Brumh m	7:15am
7:15am	at Brumh m	7:30am
7:30am	at Brumh m	7:45am
7:45am	at Brumh m	8:00am
8:00am	at Brumh m	8:15am
8:15am	at Brumh m	8:30am
8:30am	at Brumh m	8:45am
8:45am	at Brumh m	9:00am

There's a Richmond

IN THE FIELD.



The Richmond

CUSHION FRAME BICYCLE

prevents jolts, jar and strains. Why ride a Rigid Frame, with its injurious effects, when you can buy a wheel giving EASE AND COMFORT?

Lines of Wheel Unchanged.

Durability Increased.

Send for catalogue of our Rigid and Cushion Frame Bicycles.

RICHMOND BICYCLE CO., RICHMOND, IND.

Eastern Branch, 97 Chambers St., New York.

"THE HUMMING BIRD" BICYCLES.



HIGHEST GRADE, EASY RUNNING, SERVICEABLE.

An Exceedingly

BEAUTIFUL BICYCLE.

Every Wheel Guaranteed.

Send For Catalogue.

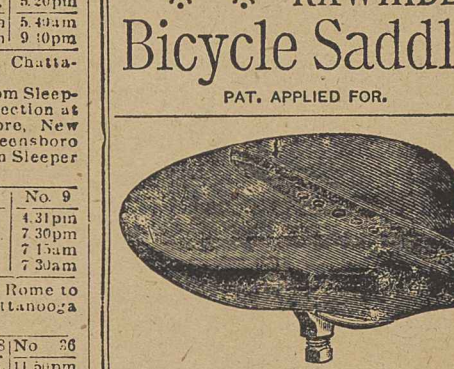
MANUFACTURED BY

Bettys & Mabbett Co.,

Rochester, N. Y.

LA TULIP RAWHIDE Bicycle Saddle.

PAT. APPLIED FOR.



They will not stretch or sag, and weigh complete but 16 ozs.

This saddle is recommended by physicians.

Try one and you will use no other.

Send \$3.00 for sample by express prepaid.

The Fayetteville Glove Co.,

Fayetteville, New York.

LEGAL DUKE, 26,419.

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE

New Hydraulic Tool.
Among the latest novelties in the machine shop is a hydraulic tool for removing the heads of steel and iron rivets, and intended to supersede the present system of cutting them off by hammer and chisel. The new tool is of the portable type, eighteen inches long and is operated by means of hydraulic power. The hydraulic pump is controlled by a small hand lever and drives a chisel-shaped cutter of chilled steel against the rivet head, shearing it off flush with the surface of the plate. The cutter can be readily removed for sharpening.

Pat's Strong Position.
Pat-I tell you the old friends are always the best, after all, and I can prove it.

Dennis-How?
Pat-Where'll you find a new friend that has stood by you as long as the old ones have?—Cleveland Leader.

Poor Wretch.
Mrs. Brown (in a low whisper)—"Sh-sh! I hear a burglar in the pantry. I believe he is going to steal the cake I cooked today."
Mr. Brown (sneaking)—Poor devil! He may have a family, too.—Up-to-Date.

Tit for Tat.
A British sailor being a witness in a murder case, was called to the stand, and was asked by the counsel for the Crown whether he was for the plaintiff or defendant.

"Plaintiff or defendant?" said the sailor, scratching his head. "Why, I don't know what you mean by plaintiff or defendant. I come to speak for me friend," pointing to the prisoner.

"You're a pretty fellow for a witness," said the counsel, "not to know what plaintiff or defendant means."
Later in the trial the counsel asked the sailor what part of the ship he was in at the time of the murder.

"Aha! the binnacle, me lord," said the sailor.

"Aha! the binnacle?" replied the barrister. "What part of the ship is that?"
"Ain't you a pretty fellow for a counselor," said the sailor, grinning at the counsel, "not to know what aha! the binnacle is!"

The court laughed.—Harper's Round Table.

"Why do you hate soap so?" asked the inquisitive lady. "I don't," said Mr. Dismal Dawson. "I simply ignore it. We don't move in the same set; that's all."—Indianapolis Journal.

When it comes to making mistakes, nearly all men are found to be artists.

If It Only Helped a Little
It would be worth 50 cents, one hour's freedom from the terrible irritation of catarrh, worth more than a whole box of "Cathart's" pills. It will cure—sure, and it's the only thing that will cure. 50 cents at drug stores, or by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a humming sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. In cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

J. T. SHUPTRINE, & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

That man who can afford to make enemies is certainly rich in expedients.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Over 400,000 cured. Why not try No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, cleanses mind and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and \$1.00, at all druggists.

Sarcasm is a rhetorical flower containing a bee.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10 cents.

It disgusts us to see others doing the foolish things we do.

FLITS stopped fever and permanently cured. No fits after the first use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free \$2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Every man who has great faith has great power for good.

Just try a 10c box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, cleans liver and bowel regulator made.

An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

No man was ever converted while nursing an aching tooth.

When bilious or constive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed; 10c 25c.

Nothing gives one a more melancholy feeling than a clock that doesn't run.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

St. Vitus' Dance. One bottle Dr. Penner's Specific Cures. Circular, Fredonia, N. Y.

The greater our growth in grace, the greater our need of common sense.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-Water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Humors
Run riot in the blood in the Spring. Boils, pimples, sores and eruptions appear, and the system is in a generally debilitated condition. A good Spring medicine is absolutely necessary. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels every trace of humor, gives a good appetite and tones up the system. Remember.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1, \$1.50, \$3.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

DRUNKENNESS
Can be cured, with out the patient's knowledge or consent, by a sure and simple home treatment. Address with stamp, M. S. WYMAN, N. Y., Lock Box 131, Grand Rapids, Mich.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSERS LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKED CIGARETTE. E. KRAUSER & BRO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHILE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Gossipy Correspondence from the Capital City.

WATCHING FOR THE BERMUDA

The Venezuelan Commission at an End.—The Mississippi Choctaws to Participate.—An Alabamian's Complaint.—Secretary Herbert to Open a Law Office.

Washington, D. C.—(Special Correspondence) A sharp lookout is being kept by vessels of the navy and revenue cutter service for the filibuster, Bermuda, and the appearance of the Indiana off St. John's Bar, Fla., is only another evidence of the precautionary measures adopted. Whether the Treasury Department had any information on the subject has not been ascertained, but it is certain that the officials believe another filibustering expedition is in contemplation, if it has not already been planned.

Institutions have been sent to the Collector of Customs at Jacksonville, with reference to the renewed application of the detained steamer Dauntless, for permission to go to Fernandina on a wrecking trip that the department stands on the grounds previously stated, in effect that unless the owners of the Dauntless make the required legal affidavit that the vessel does not intend to engage in a violation of the neutrality or navigation laws, the vessel must remain in the Collector's custody. This affidavit the owners of the Dauntless refused to make. A combination of the Treasury and Navy officials are seeking to prevent.

All the available vessels of the revenue cutter service, are now engaged in filibustering patrol work, and the Navy Department has increased its force by the assignment of the Marblehead, the Vesuvius and the Indiana.

The Venezuelan Commission terminated its existence at noon, Saturday, when its members, Justice Brewer, Frederic R. Condit, Andrew B. White, Justice Alvey and President Gilman, accompanied by the Secretary Mallet Prevost, called on the President and delivered its report of the work accomplished in the year of its existence. While the report does not indicate any conclusions as to the merits of the controversy, which led to the appointment of a commission, its work having been stopped before the actual "determination" of a true divisional line between British Guiana and Venezuela had actually been undertaken, it is understood that the enormous mass of evidence collected through the Commission's efforts, will make that decision possible by an impartial court in the future. This evidence which has not yet been printed, is completely arranged for filing in the archives of the State Department, where it will be available for the arbitral tribunal, which meets in Paris in 1895. To-day's visit to the President was brief and marked with cordial expressions of the President's satisfaction.

The Senate has agreed to Senator Walthall's amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, providing that the Choctaw Indians, residing in Mississippi, shall participate in the allotment of the Choctaw lands in the Indian Territory, when it shall be made. This recognizes the contention that the Mississippi Choctaws have lost none of their rights of Choctaw citizenship by reason of having elected to remain there when the remainder of the tribe migrated to the Territory.

Representative Aldrich, of Illinois, who introduced the bill, prohibiting the extended publication of prize fights, by the newspapers of the country, gave out the following recently, which will give some cheer to sporting editors and sporty readers: "I introduced the bill at the direction of the committee. I have no idea that it will be seriously considered, and it will certainly not pass."

No action will be taken by this Congress upon an investigation of the Carolina elections. The committee of the House, which has been considering the memorials presented by Congressman Murray, has decided to recommend to the House, that the question be reported to the next Congress for its consideration. A sub-committee of five, consisting of Atwood, Corlies, Aldrich (A.), Republicans, and Tucker, and Stange, Democrats, was selected to make a report to the House. This sub-committee will refer to the House the memorials and the testimony which has been presented to it and will report that a very important question is presented by the statements, which should receive the consideration of the next congress.

Chairman Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, announces that it will not be possible to complete and submit a new tariff bill at this session of Congress, and it is quite likely that the majority members will find it necessary to continue their work, without intermission between the sessions in order to have the measure ready for reporting when the extra session shall convene, on or about March 15. The reason for this delay, or rather, cause, is found in that determination of the Republicans to exercise extreme caution in every step, that will likely affect, in any degree, the success of the in-coming administration. I have taken occasion to refer to this in former letters, and as the policy of the leaders becomes more apparent, this cautionary measure is made more manifest.

Henry W. McDonald, a planter of Point Clair, Alabama, and who owns a plantation in Cuba, fifteen miles out from Havana, was in this city Saturday, direct from Cuba, where he says, he was subjected to a series of degradations. He tried without success to see Secretary Olney while here, but will file a written statement of the outrages to which he was subjected, and will ask Representative Stallings his representative in Congress, to assist him in having the matter investigated.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands has concluded its investigation of the Ferrine land grant, and has au-

thorized a report.—Which has not yet been prepared.—Which will say that the patent was issued by the Interior Department, in accordance with the law and precedents controlling in such matters. Senator Tillman, who is a member of the sub-committee, says that attention will be called also to the East Coast Florida Railroad Company's connection with the grant and to the fact that the matter was put through with unusual dispatch.

Two bills introduced by Representative Gillett, of Massachusetts, one of them "to protect State anti-gambling laws from nullification through interstate gambling by telegraph, telephone or otherwise," the other "to regulate interstate transportation of property owned or manufactured by lawful combinations," were ordered to be reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee.

Secretary Herbert announces that he will open a law office here at an early day. The Secretary has been in public life twenty years—sixteen of which as a member of the House of Representatives and four in the Cabinet.

The House Committee on Public Buildings has authorized favorable reports on public buildings as follows: Carlinville, Ill., \$50,000, and Carrollton, Ky., \$25,000.

SOME GOOD ARRESTS.

Hall Thieves Run Down and Landed in Prison.—Burglar Also Captured.

Birmingham, Ala.—Of late numerous complaints have been made to the police that hall thieves were abroad in the city, and many coats, overcoats, hats, etc., have been stolen. A close watch has been kept and officers have arrested several parties within the past few days, and in several instances recovered some of the stolen property. Early Friday Officers Newman and Scott arrested Walter Foster at the wagon stables on Twenty-fourth street with an overcoat he was trying to dispose of to a countryman for \$1. The negro claimed at first that a man had given him the coat to sell, but later changed his story, and said he won it shooting cards.

The coat, which is comparatively new, bore the mark of L. Boden, and had a Dr. Morris' name in one of the pockets. Dr. Morris was notified, and the negro held for trial.

A short while afterward officers Culppeper and Dishroon entered a charge of larceny of an overcoat against Robert Harris, who was fined early next morning. The overcoat was in the jail office, and J. W. Mulligan came in and identified it as his property. He said that it was stolen from his room over the "Dude" Saloon. Mr. Mulligan positively identified the coat as his, and it was turned over to him.

D. Shilton was arrested shortly before midnight on a charge of larceny from the store house of Shahan & Co., and Officers Culppeper and Dishroon, who made the arrest, say they have a good case against him.

The police authorities are determined to break up this petty thieving, and they are doing some excellent work with that in view. It is thought that most of it is the work of professional vagrants and tramps.

MOSLEMS ACT UGLY.

Parading the Streets of the City and Demanding Blood.

Canea, Crete.—Most of the foreign war ships that were lying in the harbor here have left and gone to Suda, where there is better anchorage than at this port. It is likely, however, that their presence here will again be required, as the situation has become more critical than before, and it would not be surprising if a conflict occurred. In one respect the interposition of the powers has had a bad effect, in that it has led the Moslems to believe that Europe is behind of them in their conduct with the Christians.

As a result there was, on Friday afternoon, 8,000 Moslem fighting men, besides the Turkish soldiers, all heavily armed, parading the streets of the city and demanding the blood of the "Christian dogs," who dared question the right of the Turk to rule them. The combined forces that have been landed by the several powers, number only 800 men, and it is believed that without the aid of the warships they would prove of no avail in preserving order in the city.

The popular passion has been added to by Ishmael Pasha, the acting Governor, who has circulated false stories to the effect that the Greek troops are mutilating Moslem children. The Governor knows these stories to be false, and, apparently, his only object is to create among the Moslems, deeper hatred of the Christians and further excite the desires of revenge. The commanders of the war ships remaining in the harbor protested to the Governor against his breaking the armistice, but the potest was unheeded.

The Admirals commanding the foreign fleets have been notified of Ishmael's action and there is much speculation as to the course they will pursue.

GREEK STEAMER SEIZED.

By a Torpedo of the British Belonging to the United States Fleet.

Canea, Crete.—The Greek steamer Thesus was seized by a British torpedo boat belonging to the United States fleet, while attempting to land provisions and munitions or war for the Greek troops at Platania. Three members of Greek troops at Platania, three members of the Greek Chamber of deputies, Papaklanias, Espanis and Razelo, were on board the captured vessel.

BIG BOILER BURSTS.

New Bedford, Mass.—The large boiler which furnishes power at the Achenet Mills, exploded Saturday a.m., killing one man and burying another in the ruins of the building. Several others badly injured by steam.

SAVINGS BANK CLOSES DOORS

St. Louis, Mo.—The Midway Savings Bank, the latest and largest savings bank in St. Louis, closed its doors Saturday morning.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Bradstreet and Dun's Regular Weekly Report.

A VAST QUANTITY OF TRADE.

Placing of Orders for Rails to an Enormous Extent, Most of it for Foreign Trade. Has Been the Feature.

Woolen and Cotton Mills Also Show Improvements.—Many Woolen Mills in New England Have Started Up.

New York, N. Y.—R. G. Dun & Co. say in their weekly review of trade: Genuine improvement in business does not come with a rush, like the breaking of a great dam. The growth for some weeks past has been more encouraging, because in nearly all line it has been gradual and moderate. That future of the steel rail and other combinations in the iron business has brought out a vast quantity of trade, which had been held back and has set many thousands of men at work. While the slow but steady gain in the other industries have given employment to many thousands more, but the full effects will not appear until the increased purchases by all these swell the distribution of goods. This comes more slowly and later, but it is still apparent. Certainty regarding the future will help it mightily, and is by multitudes expected with strong hope. Meanwhile it is substantial ground for confidence that months which were regarded by many in the money market with serious apprehension, have passed without disturbance, and with steady gain in the position of the country and of the treasury.

It is not to be expected that the excess of exports over imports would continue as large in January as it had been in previous months, and yet it was surprisingly large. The February returns have naturally been less favorable, as cotton exports fall off at this season, and yet the decrease compared with last year is trifling, while the increase of imports to be expected at this time of the year has amounted during the past three weeks to only \$629,040, compared with last year, or about 2 per cent. Nothing in the state of foreign exchange indicates that the heavy credits in favor of this country have been liquidated or seriously diminished.

Iron bars are changed, but orders for 900 cars by one railroad with numerous others, increase the demand, and plates are required for two great elevators at Chicago. Important contracts for export continue, and American makers undersell foreign in tin plates by 70 cents, and are selling cotton ties below 75 cents, for which \$1.10 was charged by importers a year ago. With less rapidity but yet steadily the other industries are gaining. Although brown, yard sheetings are an eighth lower, and print cloths a sixteenth lower, it is found that several cotton mills are started, not covered by the restriction as to print cloth works, which is carried out. Increasing demand has also started a number of woolen mills, including many making dress goods and hosiery. The demand for men's woollens is somewhat better, and especially for heavy weights, and there improving sales of better qualities.

In boots and shoes there is a growing belief that prices will not give way, has started many more shops, although many jobbers still shrink from the prices asked.

Failures for the week have been 296 in the United States, against 278 last year, and 50 in Canada, against 58 last year.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

New York.—Bradstreet's says: The placing of orders for nearly 1,500,000 tons of steel within the past three weeks is the most important influence of the improvement in general trade since the November election. A good share of the orders is for blooms, and billets, and inasmuch as the bulk of them are placed with the more modern among the larger steel mills, the latter find themselves well supplied with work for months to come. The Bessemer pig iron and steel billet markets have been influenced and firm, with moderate advances on heavy work. The contracts for steel rails taken since the break in price, together with expenditure necessary to lay the rails, means the placing in circulation of no less than \$35,000,000.

The meaning of sales of rails for export has been exaggerated, as some orders placed abroad were due to English mills, being temporarily engaged in other forms of steel. The rush for rails appears to be about over, and the outlook is for higher prices. Consumption of Bessemer pig iron is in excess of production, and wire and wire-nail mills are running full time.

Many woolen mills in New England have started. Manufacturers are buying in expectation of a duty being placed on raw wool. Recent improvement in cotton goods is maintained. At most cities there has been no change in the volume or temper of trade. Demand has been quiet, and while exportation progress thus far has been somewhat disappointing. The most marked gains are Chicago and St. Louis, where visiting merchants have made relatively heavy purchases of dry goods, clothing and groceries. Jobbers at Cleveland, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and Louisville in some instances, regard the outlook as more unfavorable.

Unfavorable weather on the South Atlantic coasts and at the Northwest has interrupted business, and the reports from Galveston and Nashville are that the movement of merchandise has been disappointing. The week's volume of clearings is \$78,420,050, 12 per cent. less than last week, but 14 per cent. less than in the like week one year ago.

The price movement is more favorable, with advances for hides, and in some instances for shoes, Bessemer pig, steel billets, cotton, Indian corn, oats, cheese, turpentine. Leather and furs firm at the recent advance, and lumber, Southern pig iron, bar iron, steel rails, resin, rice, wheat, flour, sugar and coffee are practically unchanged.

There are 258 business failures reported throughout the United States,

compared with 325 last week, and 271 in the week one year ago.

INQUIRY AFTER TROOPS.

Secretary of War Wants to Know About Tennessee's Capacity.

Nashville, Tenn.—Adjutant-General Sykes received a telegram from Secretary of War Lamont Friday afternoon, asking how many State troops can be put in the field at once. Adjutant Sykes replied: "Twenty-four hundred men, fully armed and equipped, in twenty-four hours."

Business dispatches have also been received from Washington by bankers, saying that the United States may be obliged to assert itself within forty-eight hours.

Orders were at once given, and the local companies are assembling at the armories. Adjutant-General Sykes may leave for Washington, at the request of the Secretary of War, and Captain H. C. Ward, U. S. A., on detailed duty in this city, has gone to Washington, having been ordered to report at once to the War Department.

A war sentiment exists here, caused by these dispatches and by others from Congressmen and business men in New York, all stating that a crisis seems inevitable, and action may be promptly taken by the Government.

MURDERED HIS PARTNER.

His Actions Aroused Suspicion and Led to Confession.

Atlanta, Ga.—A special from Harmony Grove, Ga., to the Journal says: Grady Reynolds, a merchant of Belton, Ga., was arrested there Friday afternoon, for the murder of his business partner, M. C. Hunt, a prominent citizen of Belton. Reynolds confessed and told the officers that he would hunt Hunt's body in the Oconee River, about three miles from this place.

Hunt and Reynolds were partners in a store at Belton, and both left that place on Monday, the 15th, on a trading tour. They were in Harmony Grove, trading, last Monday, and went out of town about three miles and spent the night near the Oconee River. That was the last ever seen of Hunt. Reynolds returned to Belton with Hunt's gold watch and pistol, which he claimed he had bought from him, and stated that Hunt had taken the train for Athens.

Reynolds began selling out his goods for almost nothing, and the people of Belton became suspicious and threatened to arrest him. He became frightened and came back to work near the place where he confessed to have killed Hunt. He was arrested there yesterday and carried back to Belton.

M'COOK DECLINES.

Will Not Serve as McKinley's Secretary of the Interior.

New York, N. Y.—The Evening Sun says:

"It is announced in the city that Col. John J. McCook has positively declined to enter the Cabinet of President McKinley as Secretary of the Interior."

"The announcement is also made that while Gen. Stewart L. Woodford is still a candidate for a Cabinet position with indorsement of the regular Republican organization. The chances are that New York will not be represented in the Cabinet."

"When Major McKinley first asked Colonel McCook to become a member of his Cabinet no particular portfolio was mentioned. A friend of Col. McCook said that he expected that he would be asked to serve as Attorney-General, and this place he would have accepted."

"But within a day or two the Colonel received a letter asking him to accept the post of Secretary of the Interior. This, it is understood, he promptly and positively declined."

AN UNUSUAL ACCIDENT.

Fatal Ending of Playful Prank by Insane Women.

Nashville, Tenn.—Friday, at the Central Insane Asylum, one of the inmates, Mrs. Nancy Wilson, soon after supper, went into the room of another inmate, Mrs. Georgia Wilson, and in a playful way slapped the latter on the cheek, who in turn pushed her back ward. In falling Mrs. Wilson's head struck the side of the wall in such a manner that her neck was twisted, breaking her neck. Death resulted in a few moments.

TAKES A BIG TUMBLE.

The North-west in the Grip of Another Cold Wave.

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago, Saturday morning, was in the grip of another cold wave. The wave originated in the Northwest on Thursday, and traveled slowly toward our city. In Minnesota, North Dakota and the Eastern part of South Dakota from 20 to 30 degrees below zero was the ruling temperature, while at White River, Ontario, 44 degrees below was reached. That was the coldest spot in the country.

NOT SELECTED YET.

President-elect McKinley Needs One More Man.

Canton, Ohio.—The statement is positively made that Major McKinley's last member of the cabinet has not been selected. Major McKinley has practically recovered his health. He took a walk in the crisp cold air Saturday morning. The last evidences of gripe and fatigue are rapidly disappearing.

CAPTURE OF A CROOK.

Mayfield, Ky.—John O'Flanigan, the noted book agent crook, wanted in many places was recently captured at Jackson, Tenn. His style of crookedness was to sell a set of books and receive notes in payment, after which he would enhance the value of the papers and cash them at a bank. He dealt with women exclusively.

KING GEORGE TO ABDICATE.

Paris, Fr.—The Figaro asserts that King George of Greece intends to abdicate his throne in favor of his eldest son, Crown Prince Constantine.

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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. V

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1897.

NO. 36

ALL money is fiat.

The corner stone of the People's party is justice.

The homes of the people constitute the strength of the nation.

Republican Comises are not being realized and will prove a boomerang.

The police seem to be an organization for the protection of criminals that have a pull.

One man fighting for his home is worth four men fighting for their boarding houses.

No leader who has betrayed the people can be efficient again. It is not in the nature of things.

With direct legislation the people would now proceed to take charge of the Pacific railroads.

There is work for all to do, but not enough money to effect an exchange of the products of labor.

The regular annual meeting of the National Reform Press association convened at Memphis Feb. 22.

We may rest assured that the Morgan syndicate is not going to monkey with the Union Pacific railroad merely for its health.

If we are to have any bonds at all let them be non-interest bearing, for the sting of the bond is in its power to draw interest.

The Morgan syndicate will get the Union Pacific railroad and continue to rob the people. But the end will be reached some day.

If we had the imperative mandate in this country Grover would have been yanked out of the white house more than a year ago.

It is said that Wanamaker spent \$100,000 in his effort to be elected United States senator. That office comes pretty high nowadays.

The way to bring good times is for the government to issue money and pay it out for public improvements. This would put every idle man to work.

From every great city comes the cry of poverty and distress. Starvation stares thousands in the face, but still the mill of single gold standard contraction grinds on. When will the people learn?

An increase in the volume of currency does not amount to repudiation, but if it did that would be more honorable for a nation than to pursue a policy that is starving thousands of people to death.

There is a great deal of sport made of the farmer by his plutocratic cousins, yet if the farmer would stop raising only such things as he used himself and sell nothing there would go up from these cousins a most delicious cry.

Gold is not worth 100 cents because it can be worn or eaten, but because it can be exchanged for such things as contribute to life and comfort. That is all that any money can do and that is all that is required to do. Gold money is preferred by the miserly because it is safer and more convenient to hoard—withdraw from circulation. The most complete form of currency would be a receivable paper money issued by the government.

FIAT MONEY.

The Material on Which Money Is Stamped Is Not the Essential Thing.

The constant cry that fiat money is not good money is already refuted by the use of gold and silver as money. These metals, with fifty years of supply on hand would have very little value if they were not used as money in any part of the world. Law, or custom having the force of law, makes gold and silver money when stamped by the government for the purpose of designation. We contend that if a law were passed making paper or any material designated by the stamp of the government a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, it would be as good money for all purposes for which money is used as either gold or silver. We might cite many instances and make a long and elaborate argument in favor of our contention, but it would be ridiculed by all who do not understand the science of money. This question is of paramount importance and is certainly worth the experiment, which would cost the government nothing, except engraving and printing the paper.

If Congress should pass a law authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue a small amount of strictly fiat paper without any promise of redemption, and make such paper money receivable for taxes and all government dues and a legal tender in the payment of all debts, it would be easy to determine whether the people would take it at par as money. If they should do so and it should be sought for in the same manner that gold coin is now sought for by persons who desired to use it to pay debts and government dues, it would demonstrate that the material upon which money is stamped for designation is not the essential thing. It would verify Aristotle's definition of money when he declared that "money is a creation of law." The verification of this definition would be of the utmost value to civilization, and this government can well afford to make the experiment.

MORGAN'S HOT SHOT.

NOTES AND COMMENT ON PASSING EVENTS.

The Investigation of the Sugar Trust in New York—Utter Contempt for the People—Public Ownership Must Come Soon.

The Lexow committee has been investigating the sugar trusts. One of the features brought out in the investigation was the real capital invested \$7,000,000, and the stock of the trust \$75,000,000. The witnesses could not, of course, remember a great deal, but enough information was obtained to show that the managers of the trust were little less than an organized gang of pirates.

We are tired of this perpetual cant that such-and-such a measure will "drive away capitalists." We seem to have reached that point where unless capitalists can rob a community they will not locate. Capital is not a thing to be ignored, if it seeks legitimate investment at fair profits, but when it demands extortion, as is so frequently the case, it is more to be feared.

Gov. Jones of Arkansas has recommended to the legislature of that state the building of railroads by the convicts. This is one of the straws showing which way the wind blows. In most any other capacity than the building of public roads the labor of convicts comes into competition with free labor. But in addition to this it emphasizes the importance of the state owning and operating its own roads. The sentiment for public ownership of the lines of transportation is growing rapidly, and promises now to outstrip in way of accomplishment any radical reform in our financial system.

And why should it not grow in public favor? It is no experiment. It is no wild idea having its origin in the brain some crazy theorist. It has been thoroughly demonstrated to be a success. From a recent issue of the American Agriculturist we clip the following: "The attention of financiers all over the world has been drawn to the financial budget of the Russian minister of finance. His 'prosperity budget' shows an increase of revenue of nearly 75,000,000 rubles over last year's, and an increase of ordinary expenditure of only 53,750,000 rubles. Of the immense expenditure of 129,000,000 rubles, 64,000,000 were expended in building the Siberian railroad and its branches. It is especially interesting to note that this handsome increase of revenue came chiefly from railroad systems. In devoting the surplus to further extensions of those systems, therefore, she is investing her capital in the very enterprises from which it has been derived. The Russian government has gone into business on an enormous scale, but it is business that proves immediately profitable and is likely to become an example for other nations."

Not only in Russia, but in other nations, the public ownership and operation of the lines of transportation has stood the practical test of experience, and while giving the people better rates has paid into the government treasury a revenue. It is as practical as handling the mail, managing the public school system, and a hundred other things that the government does. The government will now carry for the people a four-pound parcel with as much safety and better care than the railroad or express companies. Then why should it be thought impractical for it to forward a hundred-pound package or a car load of goods for that matter? The government carries and delivers a written message; a letter; why should it be thought impractical to send a message over its own telegraph lines as is the case in England, France and other nations?

The Missouri World, which, by the way, is one of the best Populist papers published, is guilty of the following sensible remarks: "Some as good Populists as breathe favor fusion with the Democrats. They have confidence in the Democratic party since its Chicago convention. Otherwise they would be straightouts. They are opposed to fusion with the enemy, but somehow the Democratic politicians have gained their confidence. We would think they would become a little suspicious as to the genuineness of the conversion when they learn that the free silver Democrats of the Indiana legislature cast their votes for old Dan Voorhees for the United States senate. The only reason demomietizer Voorhees was not sent back to the senate was because the silver Democrats did not have a majority in the legislature."

With the majority of Populists this fusion business is simply a matter of judgment, but when the evidence exists to show that it is a fraud it is time that the judgment was convinced of its error. Putting one's finger in the fire might be a matter of judgment the first time, but after that it would be nothing less than folly.

Senator Peffer deserves great credit from Populists for his conduct during the senatorial contest in Kansas. In strong contrast is it with the wild scramble made by those who desired to step into his shoes. So marked was his action that a plutocratic paper was moved to the following expression of admiration for the Kansas senator: "The Populists have six members of the present senate and the same number in the house while they have elected a somewhat larger number to the next congress. In several respects

Senator Peffer is the worthiest man they have had in any office. A few of their members of congress, like Allen and Butler in the senate, are more picturesque and showy, and Simpson and one or two others whom they have elected at one time and another to the house, have excited more curiosity and have in this way advertised their party more extensively. But the Kansas senator is more typical of his party than any of these. He stands between the sharpers and tricksters of the former class and the freaks and mountebanks of the latter. The virtues and vices of his party find a stronger embodiment in him than they do in any of its other conspicuous men. He is visionary and fanatical, but he is scrupulously honest. While all the other senators who thought they had a chance for re-election were at their state capitals during the contests for the choice of their successors, Senator Peffer stuck to his post in Washington, doing his duty as he saw it with a dignity and a courage recalling the traditions of the senate during its best days.

The Labor World, of Duluth, Minn., thinks the reformers elected to office in that city are not making use of their opportunities. In a recent issue it says: "At the national election last fall the silver element, the supposed reform element of Duluth, gained a glorious victory. It rolled up a majority of which it might be proud. And what has it done since? Nothing; absolutely nothing; unless explaining how it happened could be called something. The opportunity to obtain controlling power of the municipal government was within the grasp of the silver people. What have they done? Instead of taking advantage of this splendid opportunity they have allowed their organization to go to pieces. They, instead of calling a convention and putting candidates for the different municipal offices in the field and put up an honorable and aggressive fight, have made themselves subjects for just ridicule and criticism; a laughing stock in the eyes of the public. They have indulged in encounters and personalities and resorted to all that has been charged against the old corrupt parties."

We beg to inform our worthy brother that the spirit of office-getting and that of reform are incompatible. All reforms are usually unpopular. To attain to and hold office you must be popular. Fusion is nothing but the eruption caused by office fever—the breaking out as it were. It is not along the lines of reform but is a backward step and has nothing in common with reform. The office-seeker never makes a good reformer—it requires men who do not care whether they are in office or not. Such are independent and strike out boldly; the chronic office-seeker is a coward, a compromiser, afraid to do anything for fear it hurts his chances for re-election.

W. S. MORGAN.

Ahead of Us.

If an American city were to undertake a great public enterprise for the good of the people, such as is now in successful operation in the English town of Manchester, the federal judiciary, under orders from the corporations, would instantly put a stop to it as an unconstitutional proceeding. Manchester has just broken up the meat trust that long plundered her people, by the erection of a municipal cold storage plant, owned and operated by the city. The result is that the price of meat has come down one-third, and without in any way causing loss of employment or wages to anyone. The money has simply been saved out of the revenue formerly paid to two millionaires for doing nothing but enjoy a monopoly. Manchester's cold storage plant was completed in 1895. It is the largest of its kind in the world, having ample facilities for the entire meat supply of the city. The local butchers and retailers are once more able to make a living, being freed from their former terror of the trust. The citizens are able to have meat on their tables without paying tribute to strangers. But, as we have said before, no American city would be permitted to attempt such an enterprise. One city in the northwest tried a similar plan magnates got an order from a federal judge and the plan was stopped under threat of imprisonment.—Twentieth Century.

Government Defined.

A double-barreled legislature is a cunning contrivance. The object being to prevent government by the people, two chambers give two chances; that which cannot be killed in one branch may be slaughtered in the other. It is like a man who, having survived the ministrations of one doctor and recovered, is at once placed in the hands of another and dies. Why should there be two doctors?

And then, there being a possibility that the people may enforce their demands through both house and senate, there sits, above both, a king called a President, with power to annul the action of both; one man who knows more than sixty millions of people, of whom he was the other day an obscure member.

In other words, the people is a horrible monster which must be chained by both legs and neck.

But, lest the people should coerce house, senate and President to do something against the moneyed aristocracy, there is still another tribunal. A lot of lawyers, mainly selected by the great corporations, sit upon a bench, with old women gowns upon them, with power to nullify house, senate, President and people. Oh, it is a beautiful contrivance to arrest progress and shackle liberty!—Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, in "The Golden Breeze."

POWER OF GENIUS.

INVENTION IS WORKING OUT NEW CONDITIONS.

A Grand and Peaceful Revolution If Not Blocked by Unnatural Obstacles—The Age of Machinery—Labor Should Control All New Inventions.

The following is condensed from an able paper by J. M. H. Frederick in the American Magazine of Civics:

Whither are we tending? What of the future? Will it be evolution or revolution; and if revolution, will it be peaceful or violent? These and a multitude of other kindred questions burst from the lips of representatives of all classes, who in wonder and amazement behold the marvelous transformations which are taking place in our industrial and social conditions. Of one thing nearly all seem to be agreed: Some great change is in store for us. What that change will be and how it will be wrought, however, are questions on which many differences of opinion are entertained.

Invention, the product of more of man's inspiration than of his laborious efforts and carefully weighed plans, is rapidly working out new conditions, the "logic" of which points to a revolution—a revolution whose grandeur and peaceful accomplishment will depend upon the ready acceptance and non-resistance by man of the fruits of the present evolution. Left to its own natural course, it will affect its own great changes peacefully; but obstructed and impeded by human resistance, who can say what destruction may not result! Congresses may regulate, general assemblies may legislate, courts may adjudicate, and individuals may agitate; but at the most, with all their effort they will only change the course of the river of progress; they are quite unable to prevent its final outlet to the sea.

Every new discovery has been hailed as a blessing to mankind. But has it been a blessing? John Stuart Mill said: "It is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being."

And John Ruskin has written in his melancholy strain: "England is deafened with spinning wheels, her people are not clothed; though she is black with the digging of coal, her people die with cold; though she has sold her soul for gain, they die of hunger."

Formerly the introduction of new machines opened up new fields for labor, in some instances creating a demand for labor in excess of the labor saved. Hardships to the laborer frequently resulted from the adoption of a new machine, but these were generally regarded as only temporary defects, which time would rectify. To-day the new mechanical devices create a very small demand for labor compared with that dispensed with.

Largely through machinery one-half of our people are miserable because they have too much to do, while the other half are wretched because they cannot find enough to do. Thus by our remarkable social system the work of genius, which should free the laborers from excessive burdens, and bless all those so set free, has made slaves of the workers and beggars of the millions who are in enforced idleness.

Before the Civil War black men and women sold for many hundreds of dollars each; to-day white men, if placed on an auction block, would not bring pennies where the blacks brought dollars. Indeed, the taskmaster of to-day simply does not want a title to the laborer's body—would rather not have it, in fact—for such a title would carry with it uselessly burdensome responsibilities. To be "master of the situation," to control the wages of the laborer, is a far more convenient form of slavery.

Every year new machinery is throwing out of employment armies of men, while as a rule supplying in return no corresponding demand for labor. The number of printers in the United States thrown out of employment by the introduction of typesetting machinery in the last year is estimated at about 4,000 and there is no corresponding demand for labor provided by this change.

In the great iron mills the new "electric crane" throws out of employment twelve "heaters," twenty-four helpers, three "dinky" engines, three firemen and three engineers on each turn, besides effecting quite a saving in fuel. It was only five years ago that the Jones "charger" threw out of work thirty-six men for every machine introduced, and now comes the "electric crane," which will throw the "charger" upon the scrap-heap, besides displacing upwards of forty additional men for every machine in use. The demand for iron has not materially increased since the introduction of the "crane," and the manufacture of this piece of mechanism gives employment to few, if any, more hands than those required to make a Jones "charger" which it displaces.

It has been figured out that 142,285 shoe workers now do as much by the help of the machine as 2,250,000 could have done by the hand process; that is, one worker now does as much as fifteen did formerly. Whether this has been a direct blessing to the laboring class may be judged when it is considered that the price of shoes has not fallen nor the capacity to consume increased in any such proportion.

Alger says if he ran away from any battle during the war he don't remember it, and that he was away on leave of absence only when sick. One of the peculiar features in the case is that Alger never did have good health until the war was over. But he couldn't help that.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

Elicited at the First Hearing of the Lexow Investigating Committee.

That the American sugar refineries company succeeded the sugar trust by purchasing the stock of the fifteen companies in the trust.

That Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the refineries company, once declared, under oath, that the principal object of the refineries company was to control the output and price of sugar.

That he now says, under oath, such was not its object.

That he admits that a man who controls 80 per cent of the output of sugar can control the price.

That he concludes, therefore, that he controls the price of sugar.

That he says the price of sugar to the consumer is less than it was before the formation of the trust.

That, in his opinion, he would not have a monopoly of the sugar even if he controlled 99 per cent of the whole output.

That the refineries company will probably go into the coffee business, as it is immensely profitable; more so than sugar.

That since his firm has been in the coffee business the profit on each pound sold has been reduced from 3 cents to 1 cent, thus benefiting the consumer.

That he says Arbuckle Bros. were not threatened that if they went into the business of sugar refining the refineries company would embark in the coffee trade.

That Mr. Arbuckle and his partner over they were so threatened.

That the refineries company was organized in New Jersey because, as Mr. Havemeyer says, there is "less scrutiny, examination and investigation of corporate acts" there than in this state.

That Theodore A. Havemeyer says the price of sugar is lower now than it ever was.

That the refineries company has for years paid a dividend of 12 per cent on its \$37,500,000 of common stock and 7 per cent on the same amount of preferred stock.

That Theodore A. Havemeyer would not go into any business that did not pay a profit of 15 or 16 per cent, at least.

That there is that much profit in the coffee business, and that is why he is going into that business.

That his brother Henry, fixes the price of sugar.

That Theodore attends solely to the refining, and that, on all other topics, he refers his questions to his brother, Henry, or to "Mr. Searles."

That John E. Searles was declared in contempt of the investigating committee, because he did not respect its subpoenae and appear before it.

That as the investigating committee must report to the legislature on March 1, and is to sit on only two days in each week, it has only seven more hearings in which to learn all about the trusts in this state.—N. Y. Journal.

A Model Political Boss.

The political boss confirms the doctrine of evolution. His origin was humble and despised. The primeval habitat of the original specimen was in the back room of a third rate side street saloon, and his jurisdiction comprehended only the impecunious customers of the gin mill. He evolved by slow gradation to places more pretentious, and the area of his authority was proportionately extended. In time the boundaries of the ward, and all the booze shops within the same became the province of the "heeler" and his deputies. Then whole towns and cities were acquired, and the "boss" was evolved to a figure of political dignity and importance. The process finally developed into the state dictator, and from that to the Hanna stage of national political boss evolution.

In the earlier periods the antetypes of the species were retiring in disposition, presumably because of their fewness in number, and the absence of popular enthusiasm which attached to either their presence or calling. Social lings were drawn against them, and their garb and breath obnoxious to the higher grades of animals. The "sneers of war" were also minimized, and almost altogether liquid in character, and dead as the lightning in execution. In this respect, also, a wonderful evolution has gone forward. The beginning was marked by the bribe stealthily offered in the shadows of the night from the flask of bug juice, and is in striking contrast to the million dollar suit fund, and open negotiation for train loads of voters which characterized the operations of Mark Aurelius in the late campaign.—Leader Democrat.

Don't Trust One Man.

Do not chance the cause of reform on the honesty, backbone and sound judgment of any man. You may be fooled in him. You have been fooled and are liable to be again. Consider your own judgment as good as any body's as to the best principles and best policies. Don't hesitate to disagree with the man at the top—he is there merely because some one must be there. Of course, we all feel like expressing our approval of any one who has shown staying qualities in times of trial, but don't worship such—they have at most but done their duty, as thousands and thousands of the rank and file have done. Under other circumstances those we would worship now might go back on us, Pin their judgment; even his very eagerness for the success of right may induce him to try to cut across the swamps to victory.—Missouri World.

Gold is not our only enemy nor silver our only friend.

FIGURES ON BANKS.

STATISTICS WHICH THE GOVERNMENT DOESN'T GATHER.

It Is the Duty of the Government to Provide a Safe Banking System for the People—Must Come to Government Banks.

Augusta, Ga., Daily Tribune: Among the many statistics compiled and published by the government there are none giving an account of the money lost by the depositors in national banks. During the past few months a large number of these institutions have come to grief, and in every case the depositors have lost in whole or in part, their deposits, which no doubt in many cases represented the hard-earned savings of poor people laid by for a rainy day.

These bank failures often amount to nothing more or less than downright stealing. The cashier skips, or some of the big officials gamble and lose the money. In such cases the depositors' money is gone, and there is no redress. Blood cannot be squeezed out of a turnip, neither can depositors be paid out of an empty cash box. The criminal laws rarely ever reach these high-toned thieves. A starving man who steals a loaf of bread and a slice of fish may be put in jail and lie there for four months before he receives his sentence, but a national bank president who gambles with trust funds and loses them, or steals them outright, is not treated so harshly.

Sometimes bank failures may be due to incompetent management, with no criminal intent. But even this does not make the injury done the depositor any less. Their money is lost, and so far as the effect of the loss to them is concerned, whether it be due to a knave or a fool is the difference between tweedledee and tweedledum.

With its statistics on cotton and grain acreage, and meteorological reports, and losses caused by strikes, and all the other endless tables, it does appear strange that the national bank failures, their classification between rascality and incompetency, the number of depositors swindled and the amount of their losses, should not be given to the public.

Such statistics would elucidate one phase of the national banking system. But perhaps it would make people think, and the result of the thinking would be a demand for protection against these losses, and that is just what is not wanted by the powers that be.

The desire to lay up something for a rainy day, to provide for old age or the possible contingencies, is one of the distinctions between man and brute. And a way should be provided where these savings could be deposited with absolute safety and the positive assurance that what was so deposited would surely be paid on demand, subject to no restrictions or imperilled by no incompetence or rascality on the part of the custodians.

The government is the only agency which can do this. No private banking system is absolutely safe. Every private corporate bank is subject to these chances. The national banking system is national only in that it applies to every state; it is only a system under which private citizens or corporations engage in business. It is not national in the sense that it pledges the faith of the nation to protect the depositor.

It is the duty of the government to provide such banks. Call it paternalism, if you like; all government is paternalism. To assure a depositor of the safety of his deposit at home is no more paternalism than to assure him of protection in a foreign country. It is no more paternalism to protect the people against robbing banks than against robbing the streets. We need government banks of deposit.

Postal savings banks could be established in connection with the postal system without much additional cost to the government. They would offer the people absolute security against loss by knaves or fools. There is no valid objection against them.

Let us have them.

They Lied.

In 1893 the gold bugs, money mongers and newspaper syndicates told us that the repeal of the Sherman law would bring good times.

They lied—and they knew they were lying.

In the spring they told us we would have good times in the fall.

They lied—and they knew they were lying.

In the fall they told us we would have good times in the spring.

They lied—and they knew they were lying.

In hot weather they told us the times would get better when it got cold.

They lied—and they knew they were lying.

In cold weather they told us thing would pick up as soon as it got warmer.

They lied—and they knew they were lying.

One year they told us hard times were caused by poor crops, and the next year they told us they were caused by overproduction.

They lied—and they knew they were lying.

For three long years they have been promising better times on one pretext or another.

And all the time they were lying, and they knew they were lying.

Finally they told us that if McKinley was elected we would have a "restoration of confidence" and an era of prosperity.

They lied, and now the people know they lied.—Pittsburg Kansan.

COLIN DUAGHORILL.

Hanged for the Murder of W. H. Bates, at Gadsden.

His Brother Present and Wept at the Sight—Morning Spent by the Condemned Man With His Wife and Babies—Said He Had Been Treated Badly.

Gadsden, Ala.—Colin Daughdrill died game. He was hung here at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon for the murder of J. I. Bates, of Montgomery, Ala., a drummer for the Peaslee-Gaulbert Co., of Louisville, Ky., whom he killed in the W. H. Barnes saloon Christmas eve, 1895.

The hanging took place inside the county jail and was witnessed by about two dozen persons, mostly country officers.

All others were excluded by special request of Daughdrill and his relatives. The reporter gained entrance to the jail and was soon excluded by demand of the dead man's people. But Daughdrill himself requested that he be allowed to see the hanging, and the reporter was admitted.

Speaking to the reporter he said: "Tell them all I bear no ill will to any one. I have been treated badly and I only hope they will never treat any other man as they have me. I am resigned to my fate. I feel sorry only for my wife and children, and the rest of my folks."

Religious services were held at 11 o'clock in the cell by Dr. Ralls, a local Methodist preacher. The man's brothers and uncle, and several ladies being admitted the latter cried much. But Daughdrill showed his usual cool demeanor.

At noon he made a request that he be allowed to address the people from the balcony, but afterwards changed his mind.

He smoked cigarettes incessantly and talked to everybody.

His wife and children, boy and girl, remained with him until noon. The prattlers did not seem to realize their father's fate. Especially the little boy who ran about from man to man smiling and chatting in happy innocence.

The prisoner loved life and fought for time. Even when he left the cell and stood on the trap door he asked the time.

Speaking to the bystanders from the trap door, he said: "Well, friends, goodbye. I have been treated badly, but I bear no ill will to any one."

To Toke Booker, one of the jailers, he said: "Goodbye, Toke."

Booker reached out his hand, but Daughdrill smiled and said, "I can't reach you, Toke."

Mr. Booker withdrew, weeping. Daughdrill smiled on the crowd a few moments and again said: "Well, good bye."

Just before the black cap was put on he looked at his brother John, the only relative at hand, and said: "Make a man of yourself."

The youth addressed broke down and wept. These were the last words.

Chief Deputy Burns put on the black cap.

Sheriff Leister sprung the trap and Daughdrill swung into eternity. His neck was broken.

For thousands of persons the death of Herrmann, the magician, will cause a string of many reminiscences. The man's place in public regard was as peculiar as his own very peculiar profession.

He was perhaps the best known of the men who practiced the art of prestidigitation. He never claimed that his "magic" was anything other than a highly developed and intelligent trickery—the result of skill and dexterity. Yet the people flocked in immense numbers to be puzzled by this trickery and applauded the brilliant trickster. It is rarely that one finds a man with an employment so peculiar winning such a complete success. The great actor or the great singer finds his just reward in an admiration for his art. The magician's work is not recognizable as art. It is a unique form of entertainment—something analogous to that of the vaudeville "specialist." The remarkable thing is that a man with one "specialty" should have been able not only to draw the public every evening throughout a season but to attract it constantly and throughout the entire country. When it is remembered that Herrmann not only became a familiar figure to thousands of persons of the present generation but held the same fortunate prominence before multitudes many years ago one can gather something of the remarkable character of his success.

REV. TOMAS DIXON, JR.

The Great New York Preacher to Visit Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala.—Rev. Thos. Dixon, Jr., the famous New York divine, will be in Birmingham to lecture April 3d. His theme will be "Modern Babylon." Mr. Dixon is the successor of the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., in the Academy of Music, New York city, and draws even larger audiences than the great Brooklyn preacher attracted. Mr. Dixon is a Southerner, and has all the impassioned fire of the Southern orator. "A Live Wire," is what the unique Rev. Sam P. Jones calls him. Mr. Dixon was to have come South on a short tour in the winter, but his health would not permit. There is a remarkably widespread and eager desire to hear Mr. Dixon, as there is perhaps no more thrilling orator in the world to-day.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Published Every Thursday

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Advertisements for less than one month, \$1.00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

1 inch 3 mos \$ 5, 6 mos \$ 8, 12 mos \$12
2 " " 8, " 12, " 18
3 " " 12, " 18, " 25
4 " " 15, " 20, " 30

All legal and transient advertisements inserted at statute rates.

Local and special notices 10 cents per line for each insertion, except by special contract.

Advertising bills are due after first insertion.

Yearly contracts, subject to changes, will be made.

All advertisements will be inserted the full time contracted for.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., MAR. 11, '97.

No man need now be ashamed to acknowledge that he is an American citizen.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has called an extra session of congress to convene on March the 15th.

ALABAMA and South Carolina have passed laws exempting manufacturing enterprises for ten years.

HEREAFTER voters in this state are required to register only when a change of residence has been made.

THE Girls Industrial School—we like that name better than Polytechnic—now has 250 pupils enrolled.

TOM DELK has been again reprieved. Governor Atkinson has extended his lease of life until April 2nd.

THE governor now has the power to pardon a criminal, or parole him upon his honor. If he behaves himself after his release, all well; if not, he may be taken back to prison and kept there till the term for which he was sentenced expires.

THE north bound mail train on the L. & N. railroad was held up Tuesday night just above Calera, and the express car robbed of \$1500 or \$2000. As we go to press Wednesday p. m., Sheriff O'Brien with a posse of men and blood hounds are in pursuit of the robbers. It is to be hoped they will be caught.

A HEAVY rain storm raged up in the Northwest last Friday. The rain fall is reported as very heavy throughout southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and the damage to railroads was immense. In the southern part of this state the rain fall is reported at 8 to 10 inches.

WE hope McKinley will inaugurate a different policy towards Cuba from that held by Cleveland and send warships to the island and take possession. Judging from the reports received from there of extreme cruelty practiced by both sides, something should be done and that quickly.

A FATAL shooting scrape occurred at Gurnee, in this county, last Saturday between Pink Montgomery and John Gentry, in which Gentry was instantly killed and Montgomery wounded. The difficulty occurred over a game of craps. Both men lived at Blocton, in Bibb county, and were spending the day at Gurnee.

MR. D. H. DUNCAN, son of Rev. Daniel Duncan, known to many of our readers, as at one time he was presiding elder of this district, committed suicide in Birmingham on the 4th inst. Mr. Duncan was a traveling man, but made his home with his brother-in-law, J. Morgan Smith, of Birmingham. He had been in bad health for some time and it is supposed that caused him to commit the rash act.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S Cuban policy has been un-American from the first and opposed to the sentiment of a vast majority of the people. In his stubborn purpose to stick to it to the end and avoid inconsistency, he has been willing to pass over even the murder of American citizens without an effective protest. The strain is especially severe at present, when the whole world knows of this last most conspicuous case of insult to the nation.

Just Like the L. & N.

Last week Capt. J. M. Falkner, the general attorney for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, notified Mayor Evans, of Birmingham, that his company would pay the assessment against them for the support of the public schools of the city \$800, without even a protest. This payment amounts, really, to a donation to the schools of the city, as by a recent decision of the supreme court the city could not collect it. But when it comes to encouraging an enterprise of any kind, which is calculated to build up the country tributary to their lines, the L. & N. company can always be depended on to do the handsome thing.

THE United States has no desire to shut out desirable immigrants. Its time-honored policy has been to welcome all comers of this class from every quarter of Europe. There is no disposition to change that policy. Good immigrants have made and will make good citizens. For these there is always room and a welcome. It is not less true that we have no room for and do not want any more of that pernicious element which has proved a curse to the country—the criminal or poverty-stricken riffraff which Europe is only too glad to get rid of and which comes here only to take work at starvation wages from American wage earners. This unchecked influx of \$10 aliens has done more than anything else to throw our workmen out of employment, breed discontent, beget labor troubles, bring on strikes and foment lawlessness. It has long been evident that unless the United States is to continue the dumping ground for the dregs of Europe something must be done to put a salutary restriction on immigration.—New York Herald.

THE Atlanta Constitution has the following to say:

"President McKinley yesterday took the oath of office and is today president of the United States. He is a president who has greater opportunities before him than any president has ever had. He goes into office finding the business and industrial interests run down to a lower ebb than has ever been known before, the earning capacity of farmers and factories cut down more than one-half, and men working for wages as low as those paid in Europe. The situation—the condition of affairs—constitute a greater opportunity than any former president has ever had. The close of the civil war found more substantial prosperity in the republic than exists today, so that President McKinley has it in his power, by wisely leading his party, and inducing it to legislate in behalf of the people, to make for himself a name that will be second only to the names of Washington and Lincoln. Washington is known as the father of his country and Lincoln as the great war president. Mr. McKinley has the opportunity to endear his name and his memory to the people of our day and of future generations as the promoter of prosperity."

A WARNING TO FARMERS.

Commissioner of Agriculture, I. F. Culver, has issued an address to the farmers of Alabama in which he warns them against planting a heavy crop of cotton, and urges them to plant largely of feed crops. We publish the following extracts from his address, in which he says: "I am informed by a good many farmers in different portions of the state that they are getting ready taking in all the old fields and hedges for planting cotton. My prediction is, that from all the indications, a twelve million crop may be expected, provided the All-Wise Ruler of the universe smiles upon us and gives the early and the latter season just right, which is to be hoped that he will, not if it should be all cotton and very little corn."

"I will say again, that the man who plants a plenty of corn this year acts the part of wisdom. Just look if you please to our railroad centers and see the car load, after car loads of corn and meat that is now being shipped into our state. Compute, if you can, the millions of dollars that go out of the state of Alabama for fertilizers, corn, meat, mules and horses; then what is left the poor farmers?"

"I am no alarmist, but I do think the future is very dark to the farmers should they make the mistake and again fail to plant corn enough to do them and to spare. It may be that the farmers that are buying so much fertilizers intend putting a large part of it on their corn land; 'if so, all right.' But I can not help having my fears and doubts, and I do hope that Hon. H. D. Lane will succeed in arousing the farmers of the cotton-belt to a sense of what is their duty and what is to their very best interest—that is, the reduction of acreage all over the cotton states."

"I will say again, plant corn."
"I F. CULVER,
"Com. of Agriculture."

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The inaugural address of President McKinley seems to have given general satisfaction to the people of the United States. It has the true American ring and makes us feel that once again we have an American at the head of the nation who will protect the interests of the people against the hylocks of Wall street and England, as well as the American citizen in Cuba or any where else who may be arrested and imprisoned for no other reason than that he is an American citizen.

The address was just what the country expected, and was a reiteration of the principles and platform on which he was elected.

The President says the country is suffering from industrial disturbance from which a speedy relief must be had and that our financial system needs revision.

Economy is demanded, he says, in every department of the government. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief must come from decreased expenditures. But, he says, the present must not become the permanent condition of the government, that we must have revenue. Loans, he says, will only temporarily relieve the situation. He favors the raising of the bulk of our revenues from duties on foreign productions entering the United States for sale or consumption and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation except in time of war.

He thinks it is the paramount duty of congress to stop deficiencies by the restoration of protective legislation, which has always been the first prop of the treasury. He says that the depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory has lessened the ability of people to meet their demands, and they rightfully expect that a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden.

He deprecates lynching and says they must not be tolerated. He opposes trusts and combines and favors such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies or by unjust rates for transportation of their products to market.

He thinks congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of American Merchant Marine.

He closed by announcing his intention to call congress to meet in extraordinary session on March 15th, 1897.

SHELBY SPRINGS ITEMS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

Health of our village is still improving.

Mr. Pond paid a visit to Columbiana Saturday.

Mark Jones, of Simmons, was here awhile Saturday.

Mrs. Murphey is still confined to her bed, but is improving.

Mr. T. J. Law went to Talladega Springs Saturday on business.

Mr. C. A. Parriss spent some time in our neighborhood selling fruit trees.

Mrs. J. Law is on a visit to Montgomery to see her relatives and friends.

Our old friend, S. H. Seale, of Simmons, was in our village awhile Sunday.

Mrs. Sallie Holcomb was called to Dry Valley to see her son who is very low and not expected to live.

Mr. Mainyard Pond returned home Thursday from a three weeks visit to Lagain, Ohio, his former home.

Mr. Tom Holcomb and lady, went to Dry Valley Wednesday to see Mr. Hunter Holcomb who is very sick.

Mr. Tom Upshaw and Jerry Reynolds, of Tiger Ridge, got water bound Wednesday night and had to spend the night in our village.

Quite a crowd of young folks passed through our village Tuesday on their way to Captain D. M. Ray's to attend a birth day dinner. They all report having a nice time and plenty to eat.

C. H.

In Missouri they hung Duestrow and then examined his brain to find out whether or not he was crazy. This is an example that might be followed with profit and for the good of society in the case of Flannagan.—Cartersville News.

WILLSONVILLE DOTS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:
Prof. Kilpatrick is all smiles—it is a boy.

Miss Wilson, of Columbiana, is visiting her friend Miss Sue Self.

J. W. Bolin made a business trip to Birmingham the first of last week.

J. F. Pope made a business trip to Vincent last week with one of the Stone boys.

People are beginning to make their gardens. A good thing to have in a family.

J. L. Ray made a business trip to Rockrun furnace last week. Fate is a hustler you bet.

Mr. Marvin Self left Monday for Mississippi where he is at work on the railroad as bridge carpenter.

Deputy Sheriff H. Norris passed through our city last week en route to Yellow Leaf on legal business.

J. C. Jackson & Sons planing mill is running full time turning out a number one quality of yellow pine lumber.

Health very good in and about our city, with the exception of Prof. Wm. Hutchins, he is confined to his bed about all the time.

We had considerable rain last Wednesday afternoon and night, which stopped all the farmers from plowing but started up the frog music generally.

Henry Weldon made a business trip to Anniston the last of the week. We believe Henry, there is some attraction up in that part of the state for you.

J. W. Bolin, Will Smith and Morgan Fowler, returned Wednesday from Birmingham, after taking in Mardi Gras, and reported a big show and a good time.

John H. Robertson made a visit to our city and to his old home Wednesday, returning to Columbiana Thursday. Come often John, we are glad to see you.

Smith Bros., of Sylacauga, continues to ship in fertilizer to this city and selling to the farmers in this neighborhood. This looks strange but it is a fact.

The public road hands have been ordered out and are working the roads just as little as they can get off with. Shelby county will take the cake for bad roads.

On Monday morning, March 1st, S. W. Gwin, Esq., had a very serious attack bordering on apoplexy. But we are glad to say that it passed off without any serious damage to his health. He was able to be out Wednesday.

Rev. Mr. Parrish, the M. E. minister, made a trip to Birmingham to consult a doctor about his eyes. We are glad to say the doctor decided that there was nothing serious the matter with them.

If you want to know what sort of a job it is to get a sewing machine from a lady, just interrogate Amos Daniels, John F. Hill, Will Tinney, Jr., and John Millstead, they have had the experience and understand the whole business. They skeddaddled in good order.

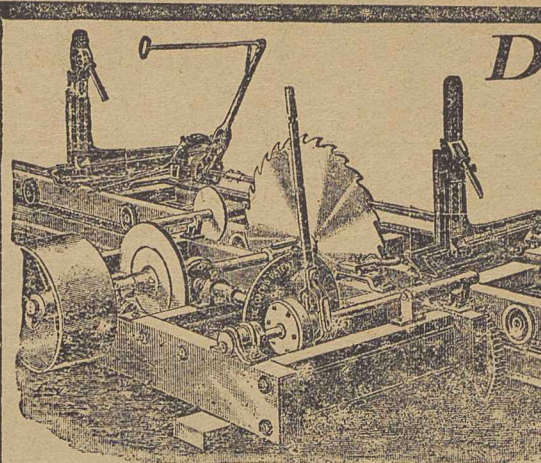
MIKE KINLEY.

A LAWYER in a courtroom, says the Monroe Advertiser, may call a man a liar, a scoundrel, a villain or a thief, and no one makes a complaint when court adjourns. If a newspaper prints such a reflection on a man's character there is a libel suit or a dead editor. This is owing to the fact that the people believe what an editor says; and what the lawyer says cuts no figure. Hard on the poor editor.—Abbeville Times.

A SUBSCRIBER asked the origin of the phrase, "he isn't in it." It was first used by an editor who died and went to heaven and looked around for the man who took his paper for three years and then left it at the postoffice marked "refused" and "he wasn't in it."

An exchange says that a female gossip is disgusting to the Lord, and a male one nauseates the devil.

In business three things are necessary—knowledge, temper and time.



DELOACH
Variable Friction Feed Saw Mills,
Planers and Matchers.

DeLoach Corn and Flour Mills,
Turbine Water Wheels,
"Hungry Elephant" Baling Press,
Engines and Boilers.

MILL MACHINERY AND GEARING OF ALL KINDS.
SAW REPAIRING
a specialty.
WORK GUARANTEED.

FRICITION causes nearly all the trouble in life, and more especially in machinery. Our VARIABLE FRICTION as applied to Saw Mills and Planers enables the operator to take just what he needs and no more. Warranted to yield a capacity twenty per cent greater than the old style with same power.
27 Saw Mills and in one month proves its wonderful popularity, and they go to all parts of the world.

The DeLoach Variable Friction Feed Planer,
Matcher and Moulder beats them all.

Write at once for large illustrated catalogue.
DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
165 Washington St., New York City, and 111 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.

LEWIS BLOWS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Health of this community still improving.

W. H. Farr paid Columbiana a visit Saturday.

A. B. Gardner was in our community Sunday.

We have a flourishing Sunday school at Blue Springs.

J. S. Jackson paid Columbiana a visit Saturday on business.

W. J. Jackson, of McGowan's ferry, spent Friday night on Four-mile.

Prof. Crumpton attended the Teachers Institute at Columbiana Friday.

W. E. Riddle spent Saturday night and Sunday with friends near Columbiana.

Messrs. John Powel and Jesse Lyon, attended Sabbath school at Blue Springs Sunday.

Mr. R. Wilson was in our neighborhood Sunday visiting friends. Come again Rufe, there is a bouquet for all.

If you want to keep posted about what is going on in our county, don't fail to subscribe for the PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

Say "Mike Kinley," how about your Willsonville boys when they went to take that machine? How came them to cut their bridie reins?

Solomon Spearman is going with his hat shoved back of his head and has a smile on him like an overseers wages, from ear to ear—it is a boy.

Mr. Editor, I am in a peck of trouble since I wrote my last communication to your valuable paper. In that I stated that Fourmile could show more pretty girls than any other community in the county. Now every old maid and widow in and around Fourmiles are turning up their nose at me and saying they are as good looking as any Fourmile girl. Now we will try to make amends by saying, that Fourmile can show more fine looking old maids and widows, and more lonely looking old bachelors and widowers, than any other part of Shelby county.

FRED.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S EXHIBIT AT THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Arrangements have been perfected by which the Southern Railway's territory will be represented at the Exposition which opens at Nashville on May 1. This, like former exhibits made by that Company, will include sample specimens of mineral, agricultural, forest and other products of the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, East Tennessee and Kentucky.

This Company's exhibit at the Atlanta and Pittsburg Expositions attracted the attention of the agriculturist, manufacturer, miner, stock-raiser and others, and did more to educate the visitors to an appreciation of the great wealth and possibilities of the South than any other one exhibit that was shown, and it is the policy of the Company to actively continue this method of advertising. The scenic beauties of the country through which the Southern Railway runs will not be neglected in this exhibit.

Practically, this exhibit will be a bureau of information, so that visitors from the North and abroad can obtain specific data relative to all branches of industry in and tributary to the vast number of points on the Southern Railway.

This exhibit is under the direction of the Land and Industrial Department of the Southern Railway with headquarters at Washington, D. C., and persons located along that system having exhibit material that they think will interest the public and thereby help advance the best interest of the section from which it comes, should at once communicate with the agent of that Department.

This is an exhibit in which every citizen of this section should be interested, and we hope that some of our readers can supply something to represent our territory.

FOR SALE.

A 6½ horse power engine, in good running order, can be seen at Clem Butler's saw mill. Will be sold very cheap. For price, terms, &c., apply to J. W. PITTS.

February 18, 1897.

LESTER, MASON & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Columbiana, Alabama.

Beg leave to inform their customers that they have in stock every thing necessary to supply their wants, and which they propose to sell at a small profit, and as cheap as any other house.

—DRY GOODS.—

A full line of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies Fine Dress Goods, Trimmings, &c., Prints, Gingham, Chambrays, Percale, Worsted, Henrietta, Cashmere, Sateen, Suitings, Flannels and Linseys of all kinds, Dress Linings, Jeans, Cassimers of all kinds, Sheetings, Osnaburgs, Drillings, Checks, Bleaching, Hickory Stripes, Bed Ticking, Ready Made Shirts of all kinds, Hats and Caps in endless varieties, Blankets, Ready Made Clothing for Men and Boys, as cheap as the cheapest, Trunks and Valises, Boots and Shoes of every description. In fact, a complete line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, and anything else in the Dry Goods line.

—GROCERIES.—

We keep everything in the Grocery line. Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Meat, Lard, Rice, Flour, Salt, Tobacco and Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soda, &c.

—FURNITURE.—

Everything needed to furnish your house from parlor to kitchen, in a comfortable and neat style. Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, &c.

COFFINS AND BURIAL MATERIAL.

In this line we have just what you may need. Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention.

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

Under this head, we are almost sure to have almost anything you may call for, such as School Books, Blank Books, Pencils, Pens, Inks and Stationery of all kinds. We respectfully solicit your trade.

THE ADVOCATE'S GIFT.

Times are hard, and we "stand treat." We have arranged to make our subscribers a gift that will last the whole year. We will send every person who calls at our office and pays up a year in advance one of the following high grade and valuable hand books:

Farm News

Published at Springfield, Ohio. A practical farm paper that is filled with the practical experience of actual farmers. It is daily edited, thoroughly up to the times, and keeps its readers posted on the wonderful advances made every month by progressive agriculturists in the science of tilling the soil. Send for a free sample copy.

Womankind

A monthly magazine for women and the home. Its bright stories, poems and sketches, its clear and wholesome editorials, its practical suggestions on home life and woman's work makes it a universal favorite. It cannot fail to interest and please every member of the family. The publishers at Springfield, Ohio, will be glad to send the readers of this paper a free sample copy.

Farm News Poultry Book

A hand book on the care of poultry, written especially to meet the needs of the farmer and the small breeder. It is practical. You can easily understand what it means and easily carry out its suggestions. Thousands of copies have been sold. Price, 25 cents.

Womankind Cook Book

A collection of the favorite recipes of the good housekeepers who read WOMANKIND. Every recipe is the tested standby of some practical housekeeper. The book has proved very popular and we are sure you will like it. Price, 25 cents.

OUR OFFER FREE! OUR OFFER

To every one paying up all arrears and one year's subscription to the ADVOCATE in advance, we will send one of the above named monthlies and one of the books.

Take advantage of this offer at once.

Address,

PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is valuable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

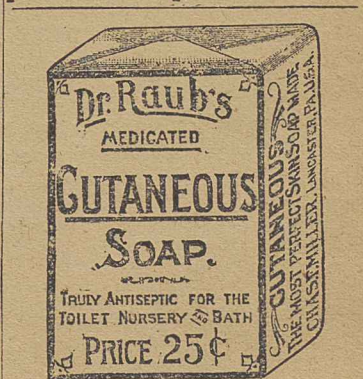
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
de17-96-ly. Brooklyn, New York

The Southern railway company having established a full coupon ticket agency at this place, parties wishing through tickets to points in Texas or any part of the United States or Canada, can secure them at the railroad office at Columbiana, at the lowest current rates. For any information as to rates, routes, &c., apply to

W. M. CALOCHAN, Agent.

"Nothing else like it."

The most refreshing and pleasant Soap for the skin.



It lasts twice as long as others. A trial will convince you of its great merit. Will please the most fastidious.

CHARLES F. MILLER,
Mir. of
FRANCIS MILLED TOILET
SOAPS AND PERFUMERY
Lancaster, Penn.
ESTABLISHED 1829.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

JNO. W. PITTS, Manager.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

Church Directory.

M. E. Church South.—Rev. T. M. Wilson, Pastor. Preaching every 3d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; I. D. Mason, Supt.

Baptist Church.—Rev. E. B. Teague, D.D., Pastor. Preaching every 3d Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; A. P. Longshore, Supt.

Presbyterian Church.—Rev. W. I. Sinnott, Pastor. Preaching every 1st Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.; D. R. McMillan, Supt.

LOCAL AND OTHER NOTICES.

Read the new advertisement of Mrs. Laura C. Armstrong & Co., in another column.

A. G. Weldon, of Wilsonville, has been appointed as tax commissioner of this county.

There is general complaint of the backwardness of farming operations, owing to the unusually wet season.

Mrs. Thomas Hudson, of Uniontown, has been engaged as a teacher of telegraphy in the girls school at Montevallo.

Miss Lula Perryman, principal of the Creswell school, was among the teachers attending the Institute last week.

The Advocate regrets to learn that Mrs. Martha Lee is quite sick at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. W. Strickland.

Miss Mattie Kendrick, the accomplished assistant teacher in the Vincent High School, attended the Teachers Institute here, Friday and Saturday.

Guano is being hauled to the country in large quantities, and if we have anything like a fair season a large crop of cotton will be made in this section.

Mrs. Alice Little, of Pelham, is visiting the family of Mr. A. W. Strickland. Mrs. Little was called to the city by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. Martha Lee.

Rev. W. I. Sinnott occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church Sunday and gave us an able sermon from the text, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Prof. C. H. Florey and lady, of Vincent, was in our city Friday and Saturday attending the Teachers Institute. While here, the Professor did not fail to honor the Advocate with a pleasant call.

Bartlett's fine California pears ready for use, at 16 cents for two pound can. Pie peaches in two pound can at 10 cents. All other can goods low down for the cash. J. H. HAMMOND.

Our new Beeswax correspondent "Gent," was in town the other day looking as smiling as a basket of chips. He promises to keep the readers of the Advocate posted as to the weekly happenings on Beeswax.

The Shelby County Teachers Institute was in session here Friday and Saturday. We did not have the pleasure of attending any of the sessions, but learn from others, that the attendance was small—not more than one-third of the teachers in the country being in attendance.

Rev. W. A. Whittle, of Birmingham, lectured at the Institute Friday evening. The rain prevented a great many of our people from attending, the Advocate man among the number. Those however, who lived near enough did attend and say they were richly repaid for wading through the mud and rain. The distinguished lecturer spoke for two hours and seventeen minutes, and everybody was sorry when he stopped. We hope he will give us another appointment when we can all hear him.

Tobacco.

All grades. Having been stuffed by every tobacco drummer that has come to this town, I propose to unload and give the farmers the benefit. I will sell tobacco for the next 60 days at cost and carriage.

J. H. HAMMOND.

VINCENT.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE: Mr. J. H. Wilder made a business trip to Wilsonville Friday evening.

W. A. Wilder, from Weldon, Ala., has been in our midst buying up beef cattle.

The farmers did a little work the first of last week, but the rain put a stop to plowing.

Mr. F. P. Elliott is erecting a nice residence in the suburbs of Vincent just across the bridge.

A very few of our people have gardened any, the ground keeps too cold and damp for the little seed.

Our croquet club is flourishing, new recruits being added daily. They have a fine ground in Mr. W. H. Kidd's yard.

Mr. John Nichols and lady, of Childersburg, spent a day and night in our city the guest of B. H. Samuel's family.

Prof. Florey and wife, and Miss Mattie Kendrick, attended the Teachers Institute at Columbiana Friday and Saturday.

Miss Alice Bilibrey, one of our winsome misses, is on a visit to her grand parents in Anniston, Ala. Weep not Mack, she will soon return.

Sunday was Bro. Roberts regular appointment at this place, but we were disappointed in his not being present. Hope sickness was not the cause of his absence.

How about the Wilsonville sewing machine scrape? Boys, you had the elephant in your arms and didn't know how to turn loose. Wasn't that about the size of it Mr. Daniels?

Quite a drove of mules passed through our city one day last week. They only spent one night with us, they found out that J. F. Pope & Co., had supplied the country with mules and horses.

Our merchants have received their new goods and the stores are crowded with pretty things. J. F. Pope & Co., have received a fine line of millinery goods. Miss Sadie Vincent will have charge of that department.

Most of our young folks attended Mardi Gras last week and came home with their badges and Mardi Gras colors flying. They all report having a nice time Bob, which one of the girls remembered you and brought you a badge?

We understand that quite a lot of our citizens will move into the corporate limits for the purpose of educating their children. We certainly feel thankful to our Representative for getting the bill passed, and feel that it bespeaks better times for Vincent.

I don't doubt but that you think my non-de-plume is a very appropriate one, as I haven't written any of the happenings of our town for some time. I haven't any excuse to give except to say that the writer has been suffering with a bad spell of "spring fever," (laziness) and will try and do better hereafter, if the warm weather doesn't bring on a more serious attack.

OCCASIONAL.

STERRETT LOCALS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE: Mr. Ben. Cosper attended Mardi Gras.

Mr. J. H. Falkner was in Birmingham last week.

Several from our town were visitors at Mardi Gras last week.

Mr. P. H. Jarrett, made a business trip to Talladega Saturday.

Mr. ——— Falkner and son, Mr. John Falkner, of Leeds, visited relatives here last week.

Rev. Wilson, of Leeds, preached an impressive sermon Sunday. We hope he will come again.

Some of the Sterrett boys went to Vandiver last Sunday afternoon, and have been looking sad since.

We are glad to know the young men's prayer meeting has been started again. Boys, keep us the interest.

The farming which seemed to be moving along so well is, to some extent, hindered the last few days by the heavy rains.

Miss Myrtle Neal, of Cropwell, is now in our town teaching music in the family of Mr. J. A. Kincaid. Miss Myrtle's many friends are delighted to welcome her again.

Many will be expecting times to get better under the new administration, but we will have to be patient; as 'twill be four years before

we see the "silver lining" to this cloud of business depression.

There is some talk of a debating society being organized by the young men of our town. This would be very beneficial and entertaining and the young men should make it a success. It seems the young ladies might also have a reading circle.

QUAKER.

BEEWAX DOTS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE: Road working has been the order of the day for a week.

C. W. Archer went to Columbiana last Thursday on business.

F. M. McEwen, of near Wilsonville, was in these parts last week.

Health of community not so good, there is a good deal of sickness now.

J. W. Blackerby, a wide-awake farmer here hauled in fertilizer last week.

Robert O'Hara and lady, of Wilsonville, passed through our community Sunday.

Mr. James Nivens killed a fine turkey here last Saturday morning. Harrah for Jim.

B. A. Harkins and D. S. Wingard, went to Wilsonville Saturday on business.

Mrs. McGowan, who has been very ill for some time, we are glad to say is improving.

Messrs. George Fowler, Will Tinney and Jesse Taylor, of near Wilsonville, passed here Saturday.

Supt. of Education, Eugene Williams, passed Friday en route to Columbiana to attend the Teachers Institute.

Our farmers are getting very badly behind with their work—not much plowing done yet. All of us will have to plant without breaking our land.

I will take "XX" place now for awhile and see if I cannot do better than he did. He is a very good fellow, but he is narrow contracted, he cannot write every week, and I will see if am the same way. I hope not. Don't get mad "XX."

Several of our young people attended a pound supper at Mr. Burrell McClendon last Thursday night, and all report having a nice time. Among the guest were Messrs. Lucious Baker, George Baker, C. W. Archer, Coy Farr, Clarence Huston, Coleman Farr, Marion Blackerby, Robert Harkins, Josh Baker and George Archer; Misses Nannie Farr, Nona Baker, Timpa Stinson, Lizzie Farr, Millie Riley and Martha Farr. The supper was spread and the cakes cut and all enjoyed the bountiful refreshments.

GENT.

SPRING CREEK.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE: Health good.

Oat sowing is about over for this year.

Farmers are beginning to complain a little of being behind with their crops.

We are sorry to learn that there were but few out at the Pineflat singing Sunday.

Lewellen Chatman came home on Monday of this week to see his family, so I learn.

Mrs. Johnson, near Shelby, who has been quite ill for a long time, I am proud to say is better.

Mr. W. H. Crawford, of Shelby, is going to quit his shop on account of his customers not being able to pay as they go, so I learn.

Thomas R. L. has received a commission of agency in the civil service of the United States. Be careful boys, don't talk, for that commission has ears on longer than a foot.

I notice occasionally, farmers returning home with heavy loads of fertilizer to insure a greater yield. To use phosphates in growing cotton at 4 or 5 cents a pound is, I think, too much sugar for a dime. Farmers generally, depend too much on phosphates and let their lands go down.

Mr. Thoms Lovett is the chosen recipient of a fine lot of government seeds to distribute. In the distribution of those seeds we trust that he has fully respected the trust and capability imposed, and has delivered them to such parties that will in his judgment, most likely to thoroughly test them in our climate and report results of same to the city of Washington.

I will perhaps be able in my next weeks locals to give names of parties who have received the government seeds.

W. P. L.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

HALL OF SHELBY LODGE No. 140, A. F. & A. M., COLUMBIANA, ALA., FEBRUARY 27, 1897.

Whereas, It was the will of the Supreme Grand Master to call from labor to refreshment, on the 26th day of January, 1897, our esteemed brother, John A. West, in the 69th year of his age; and

Whereas, Bro. West had been a member of our Lodge about 35 years and was Worshipful Master at the time of his death; and

Whereas, He was a zealous Mason, a faithful friend and brother, being social and genial, kind and true, and had within him implanted by nature, the true principles of Masonry. Therefore, be it resolved,

1. That while we mourn the loss of our brother and lament the fact that we are never again to meet him in this Hall, it is the order of the Supreme Grand Master, and it is only left to us to yield in humble submission to his will, and to prepare to meet him in that Celestial Lodge above where parting will be no more.

Resolved 2d, That Bro. West was a worthy exponent of the noble principles of our order, and his loss gives feelings of grief to our entire membership. And that his virtues should be emulated and cherished by this lodge over which he was presiding at the time of his death, and his faults be covered with the mantle of charity, and his name go down to future generations as a bright light in our Masonic Temple.

Resolved 3d, That a page in the records of Shelby Lodge No. 140, be appropriated to his memory, on which shall be written his name, age and date of death, and that our members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and that the altar be draped in mourning for the same length of time.

Resolved 4th, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the bereaved wife and children, and ask that the sweet peace of God's love abide with them, commending them to the Holy Spirit.

Resolved 5th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased, and also furnished the PEOPLES ADVOCATE and Chronicle for publication, and that they be spread on the minutes of the lodge.

J. R. MORGAN,
J. H. PAGE,
J. H. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

Any one wishing to buy a buggy or bicycle, will save money by calling at the Advocate office before making their purchase.

Mr. J. M. Taul, of Pelham, visited friends in our city last Sunday and Monday.

The State of Alabama, Shelby County.

In Chancery, Sixth District, North-Eastern Chancery Division.

ETTA JONES, Complainant,

vs.

BILL JONES, Defendant.

IN this cause, it is made to appear to the Register by the affidavit of Robert Beavers, Attorney, that the defendant Bill Jones is a non-resident of Alabama, and resides in Stoneville, Louisiana. And further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered, by the Register, that publication be made in the Peoples Advocate, a newspaper published in the County of Shelby, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, the said Bill Jones, to plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 25th day of March, A. D., 1897, or, in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him.

Done at office, in Columbiana, this 20th day of February, A. D., 1897.

GORDON DUBOSE,

Register.

February 25, 1897.

March 11, 1897.

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Woman's Diseases

Are as peculiar as unavoidable, and cannot be discussed or treated as we do those to which the entire human family are subject. Menstruation sustains such important relations to her health, that when Suppressed, Irregular or Painful, she soon becomes languid, nervous and irritable, the bloom leaves her cheek and very grave complications arise unless Regularity and Vigor are restored to these organs.

Bradfield's Female Regulator is a receipt of one of the most noted physicians of the South, where troubles of this sort prevail more extensively than in any other section, and has never failed to correct disordered Menstruation. It restores health and strength to the suffering woman.

"We have for the past thirty years handled Bradfield's Female Regulator, both at wholesale and retail, and in no instance has it failed to give satisfaction. We sell more of it than all other similar remedies combined."

LAMAR, BAKER & LAMAR, Atlanta, Macon and Albany, Ga. THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. Sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 per Bottle.

NEW MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING

—ESTABLISHMENT—

HAVING received a full line of new Millinery, we are now ready to serve our friends and customers, feeling assured, that we can please the most fastidious.

We will have our goods ready for display by the 12th, and the public are cordially invited to call at the "little brown building" and inspect them.

Miss Fannie Longshore will be found here and ready to trim "up to date."

Mrs. Laura C. Armstrong & Co. March 10, 1897.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 6TH TO 14TH, 1897.

Reduced Rates Via Southern Railway. For the occasion of the meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention at Wilmington, N. C., May 6th to 14th, 1897, the Southern Railway will sell tickets to Wilmington, N. C., and return, at rate of one first class limited fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be on sale May 3d to 7th inclusive, good to return fifteen days from date of sale.

For further information address any agent of the Southern Railway. J. P. BILUPS, T. P. A., Birmingham, Ala.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

The State of Alabama, Probate Court Shelby County. Feb. 10, 1897.

Estate of John Lawley, Deceased.

To Elsie Lawley, residing in Mt. Lebanon, La.; Belzora Carr, wife of L. Carr, residing in Indian Territory; Rancy Davis, wife of Wm. Davis, residing in Mississippi; Lannie Harris, residing in Texas; Sarah Gross, residence unknown; Lucinda Dotson, residence unknown; G. W. Lawley, residing in Mississippi.

Take notice that this day came D. F. Punderburg, as administrator of said estate, and filed his application in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of distribution upon the ground that the same cannot be equitably divided without a sale.

It is ordered that the 12th day of April, 1897, be appointed a day for hearing such application, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same, if they think proper.

D. R. MCILLAN, Judge of Probate.

March 11, 1897.

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RIDE? WELL! YE

Nearly everyone rides; and to ride with ease use a pedal that's right.

ROCHESTER PEDALS ARE RIGHT and every pair is guaranteed. Two styles,

THE BIRD MOVEMENT.
Mrs. Gazzam—"Isn't it strange that Americans should be importing birds from England?"
Mr. Gazzam—"Who says we do?"
Mrs. Gazzam—"The paper to-day says that 5000 eagles were taken from the Bank of England and shipped over to America."—Twinkles.

A SMALL MEETING.
President (New York Rapid Transit Commission)—"The attendance to-day is very small."
Secretary—"All the members are here, sir, excepting the six who were blown up this week in pavement explosions, the four who were killed by electric light wires, the ten who were smashed up on the elevated railroad and the half a dozen who were run over in Broadway."—New York Weekly.

A CONSIDERATE OFFICER.
"Well, why didn't you arrest the man?" asked Squire, as the Constable came into the office alone.
"I didn't like to do it on account of his family," said the officer, standing on one foot with the other crossed over it.
"What! You are getting a little too considerate for this business."
"I dunno what you call it, but I know that when I went after him the old man, his daughter and two sons met me at the door, and said if I tried to come in they would beat my head off."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cure Corns With Phosphate.
Might as well try that as to attempt the cure of Tetters, Eczema, Ringworm and other cutaneous affections with blood medicine. Tellurine is the only absolutely safe and certain remedy. With it cure is sure. It's an ointment. 50 cents at druggists or by mail for 50c. in stamps from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure it with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional remedy on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials free. Address: E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A nice lamp with spherical china, Delft or Dresden blue.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Over 400,000 cured. Why not try No-To-Bac to regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and mind. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and \$1.00, at all druggists.

Anything in silver is always acceptable to a woman.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sickens, weakens or grips; 10 cents.

Anything for her tea table, from the kettle to the table or cloth itself.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A. No. 1 Asthma medicine. W. R. WILLIAMS, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894.

Photograph frame of Delft or Dresden china or embossed linen.

PISO'S stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after the first day's use of DR. KILNE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free \$2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kilne, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Candy or flowers for a man to give a girl if only an acquaintance.

Just try a box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

It is an unfortunate fact that clerical morals do not always go with clerical garb.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething soothes the gums, reduces the inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25 cents a bottle.

According to the world an odd rich man is eccentric; an odd poor man a fool.

When bilious or constive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c 25c.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla
Hood's Sarsaparilla now and expel from your blood the impurities which have accumulated during winter. Thus prevent humors, boils, pimples, eruptions, and serious illness, such as fever, malaria, and debility of the system.

Cotton.
With careful rotation of crops and liberal fertilizations, cotton lands will improve. The application of a proper fertilizer containing sufficient Potash often makes the difference between a profitable crop and failure. Use fertilizers containing not less than 3 to 4%.

Actual Potash.
Kainit is a complete specific against "Rust."
All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.
GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

WE WANT MEN
in every county to sell our Plows. 50 different kinds. Good wages. Agency free.

BABY CULTIVATOR CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

CUTLER'S POCKET INHALER.
LIFE! LIFE!
Croup, whooping cough, consumption, and bronchitis can be cured in a few minutes' time by our course of treatment. Inhaler, by mail, \$1.12.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.
W. H. SMITH & CO., 410-412 Michigan St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Gossipy Correspondence from the Capital City.

WASHINGTONIANS RELIEVED.

The New President Enters Upon His Duties Enthusiastically.—Grave and Important Questions Left by the Old Administration.—Saturday with the New Secretaries of Departments.

Washington, D. C. (Special Correspondence).—The great inaugural is over, the visiting throngs have departed, and Washingtonians, heaving a sigh of relief, have settled down to their various avocations, and things move on under McKinley and his aides, in the departments of National Government, just as though Cleveland and his able corps had not taken their departure. That the Administration of Grover Cleveland was one of marked ability no one will gainsay; that that of Major McKinley will be equally meritorious, there are few who will doubt.

The first morning after the inaugural exercises found the President stirring at an early hour. He greeted the White House officials at 7:30 o'clock, and breakfasted at 8 with the family party, including his wife, mother and other near relatives. Then he smoked a cigar, and at 9 o'clock entered the President's private office to begin coping with the flood of public business. Already crowds of people had begun to arrive, clamoring at the main entrance to the Executive Mansion for admission. The doors were kept closed against the general crowd until 10 o'clock, but in the meantime a number of callers having special business gained admission.

Never before in American history has an Administration been obliged to face at the very beginning of its assumption of power so many and important questions affecting the foreign relations of the United States as confront President McKinley and his premier, Secretary Sherman. All of these are important, and while some of them may be for a time kept in the background, others, and those of the utmost gravity, are likely to force themselves upon the attention of the new Administration in such a persistent manner that they must be met promptly. In the list of open diplomatic issues are some of the questions that were running along in diplomatic time-killing fashion when President Harrison turned over the helm of the ship of state to President Cleveland, but the latter, in his time, and with the best intentions, and in spite of the most heroic efforts, was obliged to add to the list and make new issues of his own that he was unable to bring to a conclusion before he, in turn, gave way to President McKinley. Among these questions we might mention the Cuban, the Hawaiian, the Alaskan boundary, the Arbitration Treaty and the Turkish, all of which are questions of grave interest, and will require thoughtful consideration on the part of the new Administration.

President McKinley's first official proclamation was issued Saturday afternoon, with the attestation of the new Secretary of State, John Sherman. It read as follows:

A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas public interest requires that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock on the 15th day of March, 1897, to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive, Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capital in the city of Washington, on the 15th day of March, 1897, at 12 o'clock, noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof, are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM McKINLEY, President.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State.

The limiting clause restricting the action of the extra session "to such communication as may be made by the Executive," suggests that possibly the President may limit the objects of the extra session to the passage of the unacted upon appropriation bills, and the enactment of a tariff law, the objects of which in the words of McKinley's inaugural address, will be "to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the finest."

To-day (Saturday) was a busy day with the various new Secretaries. Secretary Long, of the Navy, reached the department about 11:30. He received the bureau officers, the chiefs of divisions, the clerks and several hundred visitors who were about the corridors. Ex-Secretary Herbert stood with his successor. The officers and clerks were first introduced to Secretary Long, after which they passed to the ex-Secretary and bade him fare well. The reception lasted about thirty minutes, and at noon Secretary Long assumed his duties as Secretary of the Navy.

General Alger took charge of the War Department about a quarter to 12. He came from the White House with the Governor of Wisconsin, and his staff, who, with ex-Secretary Lamont, stood with him while he received the officers of the War Department and their subordinates. The first function on entering the office of Secretary, and before receiving the visitors, was to kiss his two daughters.

The new Postmaster-General, James A. Gary, arrived at the Postoffice Department at 11:45 a. m., accompanied by J. A. Richardson, of Washington. The gentlemen went at once to the office of the Postmaster-General, where they were awaited by ex-Postmaster-General Wilson. The several assistant postmasters-general then called in turn, and were presented to their new chief, and then presented the employees of their respective bureaus.

Secretary of the Interior Bliss reached the Interior Department at noon, and went at once to the Secretary's room, where Mr. Francis awaited him, and after cordial greetings had been exchanged, the new Secretary, standing beside his predecessor, received the officers of the department, who presented their subordinates. All were cordially received by Mr. Bliss.

Secretary Sherman reached the Department at State shortly after 12 o'clock. As soon as he reached the building the officials of the department were notified, and soon after presented themselves. Many were introduced by ex-Secretary Olney.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson reached the scene of his new duties shortly after noon, and had a conference with the outgoing Secretary, Mr. Morton. Mr. Wilson was at the department yesterday, posting himself on the affairs that will now come under his supervision. To-day he met the heads of bureaus and chiefs of divisions. He will receive the clerks and other employees later.

A bit of information of peculiar interest to the friends of W. A. L. Chambers, of Alabama, comes to me to-day. It is that he has been chosen by the three powers, party to the Samoan agreement, as Chief Justice of Samoa, to succeed Mr. Ide, of Vermont.

Critical Moment.
Whittier, the poet, and Lucy Larcom were once driving in a buggy drawn by a restless animal. The horse became more and more vicious, and the buggy swayed like a ship in a storm. But never a word would Lucy spare on the high-erected theme which then engaged her mind. At last Whittier could stand it no longer, and as he rebuked his efforts with the reins, he exclaimed: "Lucy! If thee do not stop talking till I get this horse in hand, there will be in heaven before thee wants to!"

The great Music Hall organ, once the pride of Boston, which has been stored in a shed for the last ten years, is to be sold. It cost more than \$60,000, and weighed nearly seventy tons. It was finished on Oct. 31, 1863, and the public was invited to hear it on Nov. 2. An ode was written by Mrs. James T. Fields, and was recited by Miss Charlotte Cushman. Although it was located upon almost a sacred thing and referred to as "the hope of art in future years," it was hauled out in 1884 because more room for the permanent orchestra was needed.

For thousands of persons the death of Hermann, the magician, will cause a stirring of many reminiscences. The man's place in public regard was as peculiar as his own very peculiar profession. He was perhaps the best known of the men who practiced the art of prestidigitation. He never claimed that his "magic" was anything other than a highly developed and intelligent trickery—the result of skill and dexterity. Yet the people flocked in immense numbers to be puzzled by this trickster and applauded the brilliant trickster. It is rarely that one finds a man with an employment so peculiar winning such a complete success. The great actor or the great singer finds his just reward in an admiration for his art. The magician's work is not recognizable as art. It is a unique form of entertainment—something analogous to the vaudeville "specialist." The remarkable thing is that a man with one "specialty" should have been able not only to draw the public every evening throughout a season but to attract it constantly and throughout the entire country. When it is remembered that Hermann not only became a familiar figure to thousands of persons of the present generation but held the same fortunate prominence before multitudes many years ago one can gather something of the remarkable character of his success.

The fast liners of transatlantic steamers have increased the minimum rate for first-class passengers. The companies participating in the agreement are the French, the North German Lloyd, American, Red Star, Netherlands-American, White Star, Hamburg-American and the Anchor Line. In the agreement about the booking agencies, but the agents on this side have received no instructions with regard to the minimum rate. The lowest rate after Dec. 1 and until April 1 will be \$75 to Southampton and \$77.50 to Bremen on the express steamers. For the so-called summer season, April 1 to Nov. 1, the lowest rate will be \$100 on the express steamers and \$75 on the slower steamers. That means that the minimum price of first-class tickets will be from \$10 to \$15 higher than it has been. There will be no reduction for return tickets, the winter season on both sides will be from Nov. 1 to April 1, and children over eight years of age must pay full fare, those between eight and one paying half fare. The half-fare age was formerly twelve to three.

Interpose no barrier to God's mighty life-giving power, working in you all the good pleasure of his will. Yield yourself up utterly to his sweet control. Put your growing into his hands as completely as you have put all other affairs. Suffer him to manage it as he will. Do not concern yourself about it nor even think of it. Trust him absolutely and always.—H. W. S.

We must not spend all our lives in cleaning our windows, but in sunning ourselves in God's blessed light. That light will soon show us what still needs to be cleaned, and stimulate us to cleanse it with unerring accuracy.—Rev. F. B. Meyer.

When prayer brings no solace to your weary heart try praise.

The Grand Jury at Mayfield, Ky., has been ordered to look into the lynchings that have recently occurred in that vicinity.

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

The Thorn—A Social Lion—His De-sire—A Natural Inference—A Theory—The Bird Movement, Etc., Etc.

When two soft arms encircle In affectionate embrace A fellow's neck and two brown eyes Look up into his face With glances full of meaning, And the touch of two wee hands Smooth out dull care's furrows, It's then Dan Cupid's band Are applied into his heartstrings And he thanks his lucky star That she'd vouchsafed such happiness, And that he's not on earth cash man, But, ah, the sad reaction, And bitter thoughts set free, When the scoldish squawk's delivered With a bill stamped "C. O. D." —Somerville Journal.

A NATURAL INFERENCE.
Sue—"Yes, Bob and I have been thrown together a good deal, lately." Sarah—"Riding a tandem now, are you?"

DANGEROUS.
"My physician tells me I must stop smoking so many cigars." "Afraid you will get the cabbage heart?"—Life.

HER UPWARD FLIGHT.
Hewitt—"I hear your servant left without giving you any notice." Jewett—"Yes; she lighted the fire with kerosene."—Twinkles.

HIS VIEW.
Leisurely Lafferty—"I see Bill got six months at hard labor. Wo't his hard labor?" Restful Ragson—"Any kind."

HIS DESIRE.
Old Bink (savagely): "So you want to become my son-in-law, young man?" Young Swift (promptly): "No; I merely want to marry your daughter."—Puck.

A SOCIAL LION.
"Yes, sir," said the man in cell 711, "time was when I was admitted to the very best houses." "And what brought you here?" "They caught me coming out."

FOND RECOLLECTIONS.
Brown—"Jones doesn't forget his Alma Mater." Robinson—"He doesn't, eh?" Brown—"No, indeed! He's trying to teach his baby the college yell."—Puck.

DRY WIT.
Blynkins—"That fellow De Soaque says some very dry things, doesn't he?" Wynkins—"Yes, I've heard him say 'Don't care if I do' repeatedly."—Baltimore News.

A THEORY.
Mrs. Mater—"I wonder what makes that dog so afraid of me? He always acts as if he thought I was going to half kill him." Little Daughter—"I guess he's seen you 'pauk' in me."—New York Weekly.

THE HORSE AND THE WHEEL.
"After all, there's a close affinity between the bicycle and the horse." "How so?"

"I saw a red-headed bloomer girl to-day, and there were three white bicycles directly behind her."—Truth.

SIX WEEKS WITHOUT SLEEP.
A STRANGE EXPERIENCE RELATED BY MRS. MORRIS GAFFIN.

She Was in Torture for Weeks—Excruciating Pains Made Her Life a Burden—All Bent Over and Helpless.

From the New Era, McMinnville, Tenn.
Three miles southeast of the lovely little city of McMinnville, Tennessee, nestling at the foot of the beautiful and grand "Ben Lomond" mountain, are many pretty and comfortable homes—located on fertile lands and shaded by grand and majestic forest trees.

In this locality Mrs. Morris Gaffin lives, with her sons, in comfort and contentment. Understanding that Mrs. Gaffin had been greatly benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter of the McMinnville New Era sought an interview. With this purpose in view a visit was made to the home of Mrs. Gaffin, and she was found to be one of those pleasant little women who one meets with, now and then, in the constantly recurring changes in life. She gave the reporter a cordial welcome, and upon learning the object of the unexpected call, she brightly responded: "Well, I know of no reason why I should suffer from the interview if the report is not exaggerated. I am personally indebted to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and if my testimony can be the means of helping some one else who suffers as I suffered I surely ought not to withhold it."

"A year ago last October I caught a severe cold which resulted in rheumatism in my left side, causing me great deal of suffering. I used plasters and home remedies, but obtained very little relief until the January following. I did not suffer this severe pain any more until March. It was a terrible pain struck me right in the small of the back, and in a few seconds had branched down my spine, extending to my toes. I had to call my son to assist me into the house, and from that time the pain was almost unbearable. For six weeks I had no restful sleep. During that time I used all the old remedies and many new ones, even sending to Chicago for medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was all bent over and drawn up until I could scarcely get about at all, and oh how I suffered!"

"Finally, one day, I told my son when he started to town, to bring me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; that I had tried every thing else, and they might do me some good. He brought the box and I at once began to feel better. According to directions, and I began to improve by the time I had taken the fourth or fifth pill, and when I had finished the box I was entirely relieved, and I was able to walk about as usual. I had sent for another box. That was in June of last year, and I have never had a pain since. Every morning when I awake I am thankful and think how good it is to live in such comfort. I thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the wonderful relief they brought me."

"Did you notice the toothache?" she asked. "Well, if you have, you will know something about the pain I had. It was nothing more or less than a toothache in the lip—it was an excruciating pain."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, vertigo, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk, only the 10s.), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Scarborough, N. Y.

ALABAMA PARAGRAPHS.

The Latest News of Our Own State.

The cotton mill at Anniston has been prosperous, and paid dividends of 2 1/2 per cent, while other industries were languishing.

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will make no protest to the O'Brien School tax, of Birmingham, but will pay their amount toward the support of the Birmingham schools.

At Pratt City, Friday morning, Forest Jackson, who runs a little grocery store, was shot in the neck, and painfully though not dangerously wounded, by Joe Ayres, colored. The shooting was the result of a misunderstanding about some commissary checks.

The introduction of the sugar beet is attracting the attention of farmers in South Alabama. Recent investigations have developed the fact that the lands in the black belt are especially adapted to the growing of the sugar beet, an industry which will beat the raising of four-cent cotton too far to consider. The sugar beet will grow anywhere in Alabama.

Representatives from the various mining camps in the State held a meeting in Bricklayers' Hall on Twentieth street, Birmingham, Friday, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the appointment of State Mining Inspectors. The meeting was a large one, and much interest was shown.

Reports from the surveying party out of Columbus for the M. T. & M. Railway, are to the effect that everything is progressing satisfactorily. Several sub-contracts for building the road have been let.

The city of Tuscaloosa and the Water Works Company are having a bout over pure water. The Board of Health have recommended a change of water, and the city says the company must obey the order. The matter will be settled at an early meeting of the board of Mayor and Aldermen.

Birmingham is to have pottery works. The purpose at first is to utilize the plant of the Birmingham Fire Brick works, one of the most complete in the country, for the making of general clay goods, such as fire bricks, paving bricks and sewer pipe, and manufacture stoneware goods, in which there is a home market, such as jugs, flower-pots, lawn-vases, jars, crocks, churns, water coolers, etc.

The wheel department of the Elliott Car Works, near Gadsden, will start up in a few days. Capt. J. M. Elliott, Jr., informed a reporter for the Gadsden Times-News, that he had received a large order for wheels from Southern railroads, and that he will give employment to 100 men at once.

Mr. D. H. Duncan, traveling salesman from a Richmond, Va., tobacco house, committed suicide Friday evening at the residence of his brother-in-law, Capt. J. Morgan Smith, on the South Highlands, Birmingham, by shooting himself with a pistol. Ill health, with the belief by the deceased that he would never get well, caused him to become hopelessly despondent, and led him to take his life.

Colin Daughdrill was hanged in the county jail yard at Gadsden for the crime of murder, a jury having adjudged him guilty of killing J. I. Bates, a traveling man. The trap was sprung at 1 o'clock and the body fell five feet, the victim's neck being broken in seven minutes. Daughdrill died, John, being, "Make a man of yourself, John."

The Hoffman and Billings Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., will remove its entire pipe plant to Gadsden as soon as the railroads can transport the machinery, a part of which is now speeding Southward. The Hoffman and Billings Company has been extensively engaged in manufacturing soil pipe for a number of years. The concern is one of the best known in the country, and its factory

was located in the best market for the article it manufactured. But competition has forced it to pull up stakes and go to Gadsden. The company will be known as the Hoffman, Billings and Weller Manufacturing Company. The new plant and the Weller Pipe Works will be merged into one and the same industry. Two large buildings will be constructed immediately and other improvements will be made as soon as possible. The capacity of the plant will be increased to forty-five tons daily. The Weller Pipe Works only made eight tons. The outlay of money to construct the improvements will not be less than \$60,000. The company is incorporated for \$100,000.

Hot Lakes of New Zealand.
The hot lakes district of New Zealand, covering an area of 1000 square miles, is very actively and peculiarly volcanic. The particular attraction of the district lies in the changes that are continually taking place in it. At most from day to day extraordinary transformations are worked by heat, fire and steam. The greatest of the volcanic mountains, Ruapehu, rises to a height of 9000 feet, and one of the geysers is estimated to throw water and steam to a height of 180 feet, while the lakes, ponds and pools contain water of every degree of temperature.—Scientific American.

Johnny—"Father, don't you think I had better stop all my studies at school except arithmetic?"

Father—"Certainly not, my boy. What would you do that for?"

Johnny—"Why, I heard mother say that you would be a horrible example for me some day, and I thought I'd better get posted up."

Medicine and Law at Yale.
The faculties of the Yale Law and Medical Schools are arranging for a formal interchange of courses. They have decided that certain subjects in each department shall be open to seniors of the other. A course in medical jurisprudence in the law school will be open to the medical students.

A Baltimore newspaper says that a contributor recently sent it a mangled copy of Whittier's "Barbara Fretchie" for publication, with a note to the effect that it was an entirely original composition!

Apropos of the large mortality by the inhalation of illuminating gas, it is interesting to note that the medical societies of Pennsylvania are giving their attention to a substitute for the gas. They have concluded that the most humane method of extinguishing the life of the criminal sentenced to death is by the use of gas, and they propose to present a bill to the Legislature this winter providing for the change.

A pretty ring, earrings, stock-pin, bracelets.

Pat's Strong Position.
Pat—I tell you the old friends are all ways the best, after all, and I can prove it.
Dennis—How?
Pat—Where'll you find a new friend that has stood by you as long as the old ones have?—Cleveland Leader.

Four Wretches.
Mrs. Brown (in averted whisper)—"Sh-sh! I hear a burglar in the pantry. I believe he is going to steal the cake I cooked to-day."
Mr. Brown (sleepily)—Poor devil! He may have a family, too.—Up-to-Date.

Force of habit strong in life is illustrated in the trappings of a dray mule in New Orleans, which used to haul a bottle car and refuses now to draw the wagon an inch unless the old car bell dangles from its collar.

Having coined "gasphyxia" as a term to describe death by escaping gas, the people of Boston now propose to adopt "drigible," from the French, to express "that which can be directed or steered." What is the matter with "drigible?"

Pill Clothes.

The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curebook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Am. N. U. No. 10. 1897.

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For Consumption
For the last 20 years we have kept Piso's Cure for Consumption in stock, and would sooner think a groceryman could get along without sugar in his store than we could without Piso's Cure. It is a sure seller.—RAVEN & CO., Druggists, Ceresco, Michigan, September 2, 1896.

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. V

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1897.

NO. 37

And now the Republicans are at the bat.

You can't fool all the people all the time.

That arbitration treaty is a Trojan Horse.

That "wave of prosperity" hasn't "waved."

Yes, the sugar trust is charitable—to itself.

The end is the destruction of the greenbacks.

"Thou shalt not steal"—except by legal enactment.

Eight more national banks went Republican this week.

The people voted for hard times and got what they voted for.

Unless man owns the machine the machine will displace the man.

Two national banks went Republican this week in Mark Hanna's state.

Those Republican promises are just now way below the 53 cent limit.

The Belshazzers are having their feast now, but what of the future?

Weyler is carrying on an active campaign—against women and children.

A billion dollar record is one of the ornaments of the Congress just closed.

That congress cost over a million dollars, but they are all "honorable men."

We have reached that stage where the dance of wealth may soon be the dance of death.

The strangest thing about the Democratic administration was the regular monthly treasury deficit.

The only way to have a good political party is to insist on having honest and efficient party leaders.

The states have no constitutional right to issue money, then why should banks be granted that privilege.

Yes, the law of supply and demand controls prices, and the trusts control the "supply and demand." See?

Various uses have been made of compressed air, but it is seldom utilized by congressmen in making speeches.

McKinley may not be a duck hunter, but before he gets through with the office hunters he will wish he was.

There is a difference in surrender and arbitration. Americans do not care to submit their affairs to the will of an European king.

The grandeur of a nation should consist in the patriotism and moral greatness of its people. Riches alone do not constitute greatness.

The political promises made in 1896 were somewhat similar to those made in 1892, and the indications now are that they will be worth no more.

If the Republicans would meet the treasury deficit by a reduction of expenses instead of an increase of taxes they would be entitled to some credit.

There seems to be money in banks and railroads, therefore the people should engage in the business themselves—through government ownership.

God made interest usury; man made 20 per cent interest usury. Which is right? The church is excused from making any reply—it might cause hard feelings.

The only drawback we see to the proposed compressed air trust is that the Almighty has complete control of the supply, in such a way that it cannot be gathered in.

South Dakota is trying to enact a law for the establishment of the referendum. That is what it will require to break up bribery and restore purity to the government.

The Bradley-Martin bill has excited a great deal of comment, but it is only one of the appendages of our system. Let us change the system and there won't be any such bills.

The Cubans can't be hoodwinked by the promises of Spain; it is a matter of regret that the same cannot be said of the American people with regard to the promises of the politicians.

The devastation caused by Gen. Sherman's "march to the sea" covered a territory about sixty miles wide, but the desolation caused by his brother John reaches from ocean to ocean.

The concentration of wealth is the concentration of power, and there should be laws of compensation to facilitate a more equitable distribution of wealth and discourage immense fortunes, which corrupt and undermine our free institutions.

There is a probability that the Pacific roads foreclosure will be a repetition of that Morgan-Stetson bond deal which Cleveland made; that is, they will probably be sold for much less than they are worth, and somebody's nest will be feathered at the expense of the people.

PUBLIC TELEPHONES.

WOULD RELIEVE THE MONOTONY OF FARM LIFE.

What One County in Michigan Has Done and What the 'Phones Cost—Any Set of Farmers May Have a Telephone Service.

The following communication from H. K. Smith of Mt. Palatine, Ill., is so suggestive of a means by which the social life of the farm may be improved, and at slight expense, that we give place to it here. It is interesting to note that the farmers of Lenawee county, Mich., realizing the importance of easy communication with their neighbors, far and near, have adopted a telephone system of their own and there are said to be many skilled manipulators of the keys in the farm houses of that progressive county.

The farmer owes it to himself and his family to take advantage of every means offered to make life on the farm more cheerful and stimulating to sociability. In this day of competing telephone systems and cheap wire, with the constructing force already at hand among the young men of the farms, there is no reason why every well educated farming community should not have a system of intercommunication at once complete and inexpensive. Mr. Smith's letter follows:

One of the most potent means of relieving the monotony and the isolation of a life on the inland country farms is a general telephone system, uniting the various farm residences and the adjoining towns. Good phones, with dry battery can now be bought for \$10, and the wire is quite cheap when purchased by the quantity, and twenty foot oak poles for every 100 feet of line can be had in the home forests of most localities. A phone with a mile of poles and wire can be had for about \$18.

Magnolia township, Putnam county, Ill., began the use of these telephones in the spring of 1896. This system has been added to, until now there is in operation about 100 miles of wire and fifty or more 'phones, thoroughly uniting more than one township and two small and five large towns.

The use of these 'phones to country folks is so varied and useful as to be almost incalculable. First of all, it removes the excuse of runs to town so frequently. Stock can be sold and cars ordered while at home. Farmers can order the corn sheller and thrasher and all hands without leaving home. If valuable stock is shipped to him, he knows the minute it comes, can give directions concerning it, and get it quickly.

If a friend comes to the station, they notify him at once. If he goes to town and gets his memoranda mixed, he communicates with his wife at home and straightens things out. Or if she finds she has forgotten something, she meets him at the store with a dispatch for the additional things. If you expect to take the train, you telephone ahead to the agent for exact railroad time. If a social party is afoot, the driver can telephone ahead and say he will be there in ten minutes, and you are ready to the minute. If a surprise party is projected, notices are telephoned around a few hours ahead and all are there at the minute. If the weather is unpropitious for a gathering for any purpose, it is called off at once by telephone and a future date set. Country clocks and school clocks are kept in proper time by 'phone. The doctor is called in the quickest time in case of sickness or fire. If the weather is just right for the ice harvest on a certain evening or morning, you summon your cutters and teams and are at work at once.

There is no end to the short cuts and conveniences of the country telephone. If you have no pressing business on hand and are lonesome, throw open the line and have a one-half hour of social chat and fun. Or call for a little music, and all enjoy it. The other day a message came from an outpost on the line to send a certain man and his hands out as they had a prairie wolf corralled on a certain farm.

A telephone system in the country is like like the drainage—once started, all soon have to drop into the scheme. It works so nicely here that most of the young people at least can distinguish the voices of all their neighbors through the 'phone—no need to ask "who is it?" very long. The lines here are twenty-two miles apart at the farthest points.

You have no idea until you try it, of the great value and convenience of a country telephone. Try it.—Farmer's Voice.

That Treaty.

Although the potentates of Europe are all related to each other in varying degrees of close blood kinship, the American republic, whose principles are confessedly a menace to all royal prerogatives, is expected by goody-goody innocents and Anglo-lunatics to submit its interests and honor in a dispute with one member of the royal fraternity to the disinterested (?) judgment of another. This is on par with bringing a suit before a judge who happens to be the father or brother of one's antagonist. A little thing like that, though, ought not to choke us in a country where it is the custom to prosecute corporations before courts presided over by their paid attorneys.—Labor World.

A Republican paper in Ohio wants to know "whether it is Hanna and Hammon, or Hill?" This seems to be a case of distinction without a difference.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Flashes of Thought Inspired by Passing Events.

There seems to be a contention among some very prominent men in the Peoples' party as to whether we will have all of the specie basis fraud or none of it. The adherents of scientific money need not fear the results if we can have such money to circulate alongside of both gold and silver, or only one of them. It would prove an object lesson that would soon determine the people in favor of a scientific paper currency.

The Cleveland Citizen thinks there is something wrong with the reform legislature of Colorado, because the Populist papers of that state are saying many mean things against it. Calling it a "Reform Legislature" reminds us of the story of the boy who took a dog's hide to the tanner's to sell. "This dog wasn't very fat, was he?" asked the tanner. "Fattest dog I ever saw," replied the boy; "he was so fat he went to get over the fence and fell and broke his neck." "Oh, well," said the tanner, "if he was that fat, the hide is no account, and I don't want it." "Look'ee here, mister," replied the boy, "that 'ere dog was not so dumgummed fat as you might think."

Uncle Russell Sage had a nightmare in the daytime. He regrets the occasion of the Bradley-Martin bill. He says it and its like are doing much to spread discontent, which, if not stopped, "will break loose like an avalanche which will destroy every bulwark of our social systems." Uncle Russ. seems to have been reading the history of the French revolution, for he advises his millionaire friends that "it was the same insolvent distress and extravagance of this kind that provoked the French revolution. Those who live for pleasure alone should heed the ominous warning." But we want to inform Uncle Russ. that it's no use. The rich can't get their mind off their wealth and the pleasures it brings long enough to see how near they are verging on the precipice. "On with the dance."

If the government permits the forced sale of the Pacific railroads at a loss to itself it will be a fitting climax to the most monumental fraud of the age. The history of the roads is one long story of stupendous fraud from the beginning. The government has hunted and prosecuted with relentless energy the petty violators of the revenue law who sought to evade the tax on whisky by conducting a moonshine distillery, yet the brigands who have managed the Pacific railroads have swindled the government out of ten times more money than all the moonshiners since the revenue laws were first enacted. The government has no mercy on a counterfeiter, but it stoops to compromise with a band of more than all who have robbed it of more than the counterfeiters since the adoption of the constitution. If a postmaster at some country cross-roads appropriates stamps the government seizes him with an iron hand and casts him in prison, but it condescends to plead with the railroads who have falsely certified to millions of acres of land which they have not earned under the terms of the grant, and appropriated funds which it agreed to turn in on what it owed. What the government should do is to proceed at once to take charge of the whole system and bring criminal suits against the brigands who have been guilty of fraud, and are now seeking to swindle the government out of the greater part of its claim.

W. S. MORGAN.

Hilariously Desperate.

The New Road, published at Denver, Colorado, seems to be growing hilariously desperate over the situation. In a recent issue it indulges in the following reckless way of expression: The mills are closing. Let the ball go on.

Fifty thousand men are starving in Chicago.

On with the dance!

Honest men contemplate robbery to get the comforts of prison.

Let joy be unconfined.

Men work for starvation wages and are glad to do so.

Let the ball go on.

If fifty thousand men are starving in Chicago, how many hundred thousand men are starving in the United States? And this is the grandest, greatest, most expensive, most gorgeous inaugural that the republic ever saw.

Increase the regular army.

Let the ball go on.

Consolidate the newspaper trusts and the federal courts, and

Let the ball go on.

Here's a cheer for the dead already, And hurrah for the next that dies.

It Didn't Work.

McKinley is elected; Bryan is not. The election is over; the campaign is not. Confidence has been restored; prosperity has not. The capitalists are banqueting; the common people are not. The idle class is satisfied; the toiling masses are not. The population is increasing; the volume of money is not. The number of empty mouths is increasing; the ability to fill them is not.—Cassville (Wis.) Index.

The powers of Europe ought to put a stop to the atrocities of the Turks, and the powers of America ought to put a stop to the atrocities of the Spaniards.

HORRIBLE PROSPECTS

RADICAL MEASURES MUST BE TAKEN SOON.

Or the World Will Experience Worse Industrial Conditions Than Ever Existed in All the Known Ages of its Previous History.

Nicola Tesla, the great electrical expert said a short time ago: "The labor of the future will be done principally by pressing an electric button."

Will the millions of toiling and moiling masses still be expected to work ten hours a day?

This is a question not for the working people but for capitalists and business men.

Suppose existing conditions such as the money stringency, the continued improvement in "labor saving" machinery, the combinations, trusts, etc., continue to increase the idle workmen and prevent them from consuming things that are being produced?

Where is the market for the farmer's crops, the manufacturer's products and how can business prosper? And worst of all what shall we do with our starving workpeople?

Are not these questions worth investigating?

If the trend of affairs continues in the same direction, what is going to become of the country?

If the labor of the future will be done principally by pressing an electric button, will we have one man standing by the buttons and pressing them all day while a thousand look on and starve, or will we change our system to adapt it to changed conditions?

These are the questions we must answer if we want evolution. If we don't study and solve them it will be revolution.

Which will you choose?—Milwaukee Advance.

WHY THIS DIFFERENCE?

Capital Should Not Be Held More Sacred Than Man.

Why should the "rights of property" be more sacred than are the rights of the individual? No one questions the right of the state, in time of danger, to "draft" the individual into active service, even to the sacrificing of his life in behalf of his country.

How about the money mongers' gold? Why should it be exempt or its holder be entitled to demand such terms as he may see fit as a condition on which he parts with it?

This false idea, the outgrowth of greed and avarice, has placed upon this nation a burden of public and private debt that can never be paid. It has established a monied plutocracy, which is all powerful and holds complete sway over the wealth producing class. In time of peril, when millions of patriotic citizens forsook their homes, their properties, and their families, and at the risk of their lives volunteered their service in defense of the government, while others, not so patriotic, were forced to make the same sacrifice, the money mongers demanded and received their "pound of flesh."

Is there any justice in now granting them further privilege to rob and despoil? We say no, a thousand times no! And we believe the sentiment of our declaration is re-echoed in the mind of every patriotic, right-minded, liberty-loving American citizen, and yet the powers that be—those who have been for years past, and will be for years to come, in control of the government—are in league with the money mongers. They, through false issues, fraud and deception, have been placed in control of the government, only to aid in the enslavement of the masses.

These same despoiled masses will, if need be, volunteer their services at the risk of their lives to perpetuate this same rule of aggregated wealth. Where, then, is the hope of deliverance? Who shall deliver the people from this volunteer bondage? True it is not voluntary on the part of all, but since the majority rules—or are supposed to rule—and we are privileged to exercise a freeman's ballot, as a whole, the service is voluntary.

We confess the prospect for the future is not flattering, and yet patriotism and love for humanity rebels at the idea of surrender. The greater the odds against those enlisted in a sacred cause the greater should be the effort in behalf of such cause.

As we view it, the only hope lies in securing greater power to the people in the shaping and controlling of the affairs of government. The agents of the people must be restricted in the exercise of powers they now abuse. Take away from them the power to rule the people—a power they have and can use as in a constitutional monarchy, if so disposed. The fact that we choose our rulers does not make their despotic rule less burdensome.

The majority of the people are honest and patriotic, but they are conservative. Such conservatism has been responsible for all past oppression, as well as all past revolutions. It may be that "history will repeat itself." People who have tasted the sweets of liberty and are blessed with universal education and the opportunity to ascertain the cause of their wrongs, are not likely to submit to involuntary servitude for an indefinite period of time.

—Tulare County (Cal.) News.

THE NEW BANK SCHEME.

They Want the Privilege of Issuing Money.

If Greenbacks Are "Flat Money" What Would the Bank Notes Be?—Philadelphia Manufacturer.

The fact that the American Bankers' Association approved the plan known as "the Baltimore plan," for permitting the issue of new bank currency, entitles the project to very serious attention. With respect to the plan the following observation may be made:

Panics usually are produced by the undue inflation of bank credits. The Baltimore plan proposes to permit the banks to issue large additional volumes of paper money in times of panics. In other words, the proposition is to try to cure the results of inflation by supplying a little more inflation. It would be the introduction to finance of something like the homeopathic principle in medicine.

Under this plan all banks would contribute to a fund for redeeming the currency of weak and dishonest banks. Can any one offer a respectable reason why a well and honestly managed bank should use its money to bolster up wildcat concerns in various parts of the country?

Why should the federal government give up all share of the profits of issuing currency and yet perform all the functions of a supervisor and guarantor? In other words, why should the American people, through their agents, undertake the labor and responsibility, while the banks pocket the profits. If the guarantee of the government (that is, of the people) is necessary to make the money go, why should not the government issue the money and make the profit? The most reckless free-trader never dared to charge that manufacturers are the beneficiaries of such "paternalism" as is here proposed.

Is a 5 per cent deposit in the federal treasury a sufficient security for the proposed bank issues? We do not think it is. During thirty years of high prosperity the national bank currency has been based upon actual value held by the federal government. The proposed change to but 5 per cent of the actual value appears to be rather violent. The proposition, indeed, is to abandon money of actual value for credit money. If we are to have more credit money, it should be money based upon the credit of the United States government, not upon a 5 per cent redemption fund of a bank which may go wild-cattling almost as it pleases.

The American people will never surrender the greenbacks. That might as well be accepted at once as fact. The nation desires that the government shall control the currency of the country. Control of what is in effect the money of the people should be in the hands of the people's servants, not in those of private persons who may sometimes have a direct interest in making the supply scarce. The relation of the volume of money to the business of the people, like the quality of the money, is vital? The danger of over issue, the peril of under contraction and the possibility of inferiority of quality must all be great under the proposed plan.

"SOUND MONEY."

A Deadly Parallel Showing Some Differences That Are Worth Study.

People's Tribune: The prevalent and ever intensifying depression of industries under the "sound money" policy justifies every inquirer to put the facts of the situation to the test. Below the Tribune presents the deadly parallel column, displaying the actual results of a reasonably sufficient currency and one always contracting:

ACCOUNT WITH ONE BALE.

By one bale cotton.....\$75.00 \$24.00
To one barrel 1873. 1895.
Flour.....\$ 8.00 \$ 3.40

To bolted domestics..... 2.40 1.50
To 1 keg nails 4.50 1.85
To pair shoes 3.50 2.00

To one suit
Clothes..... 10.00 6.50
To 1 dress pattern..... 9.00 3.50
To garden seed..... 2.50 2.50 \$36.90 \$21.25

Balance..... \$38.10 \$ 3.75

Here we find that in 1873 a bale of cotton paid the above bill at then prevailing prices and left a surplus of \$38.10; in 1895 the bale pays the same bill at present prices and the farmer is happy to carry home \$3.75.

What was the relation of \$38.10 to other property in 1873 when cotton was 15 cents? What is the relation of \$3.75 to other property now? In the former period the first named surplus on sale of one bale of cotton over the bill rendered, would have been able to take a man 762 miles by rail; now he can travel 125 miles for the surplus on his one bale; then he could have paid for 3,000 feet of lumber with his surplus; now he can not pay for more than 400 feet with his surplus.

There is this other great and vital difference in the two periods, estimated upon a commercial basis, to wit: In January, 1873, money was active and safe on the market, and the volume of the currency was in circulation; now money is not on the general market at all, few can borrow at any rate, and the volume of currency is stagnant and locked in the banks for safety.

So much for the bankers' argument that these blessed times of low prices secure plenty for all! The Hindoo priest, tolling under the bayonet of the British guard, has "plenty," but what is plenty in his case? Only three to fifteen cents for a day's work; only thin soup and gruel for diet, and a pair of coarse cotton trousers for raiment. The diet, the raiment and the wages move apace. The banker's money becomes more of the product of labor as money becomes scarce and laborers multiply in the field.

The Pacific railroad managers and the greatest bandits of modern times—except Cleveland and J. P. Morgan.

WHO? WHO? WHO?

The money lender is respectfully invited to read this text:

"Lord, who shall abide in Thy Tabernacle?"

He that putteth not out his money to usury."—Psalm xv.

Who wants a gold or single standard?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who wants to demonetize silver?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who wants to retire the greenbacks?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who wants dear money and cheap products?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who wants a national and state bank currency?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who wants a system of finance which is subject to manipulation to the extent that panics can be produced?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who holds the majority of mortgages?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who crowds the mortgagee and forecloses mortgages?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who bids in the property at a very low price?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who gets the benefit of the sacrifice made?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who makes landlords on the one side and tenants on the other?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who is responsible for the process which crowds more of the products of the soil and of labor into the dollar?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who controls the national indebtedness of the entire civilized world?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who ruined Australia?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who ruined India?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who has his clutches on the throat of the world's industries?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who caused the downfall of Egypt?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who caused the spark of life to depart from Rome?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who caused the collapse of Babylon?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who put the exception clause on the back of the greenback?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who passed the national banking act?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who contracted the currency in 1866, 67-68?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who demanded the credit strengthening act?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who demonetized silver?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who caused the panic of 1873?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who dictated the resumption act?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who opposed the Bland silver law?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who forced the passage of the Sherman bullion law?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who took gold out of the country?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who is responsible for the present money panic?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who will be the gainer in the financial race for existence that is now being run?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Who is ever looking out for No. 1 and himself?

THE MONEY LENDER.

Whom must the people get rid of in order that they may gain complete independence?

THE MONEY LENDER.

ALABAMA BRIEFS.

The News of a Great State Told in Short Paragraphs.

—Birmingham is to have another large cotton mill.

—Tuscaloosa has a new hose wagon and 1,500 feet of new hose for the fire department.

—Stevenson is to have a cob pipe factory. It will be run by a stock company of citizens.

—Tom Gibbs, colored, shot and killed Carrie Moseley, also colored, near Mobile in a fit of jealousy.

—Huntsville negroes nominated D.

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements for less than one month, \$1.00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

1 inch 3 mos \$ 5, 6 mos \$ 8, 12 mos \$12
2 " " 8, " 12, " 18
3 " " 12, " 18, " 25
4 " " 15, " 20, " 30

All legal and transient advertisements inserted at statute rates.

Local and special notices 10 cents per line for each insertion, except by special contract.

Advertising bills are due after first insertion.

Yearly contracts, subject to changes, will be made.

All advertisements will be inserted the full time contracted for.

All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer to insure publication.

All articles or communications in advocacy of the interest of individuals or corporations, will be charged for at full advertising rates.

All communications must be written on one side, otherwise they will be thrown in the waste basket. No rejected communications returned.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., MAR. 18, '97.

The Montevallo News has suspended publication.

Our government mints coined \$11,757,888 during the month of February.

Heavy rains fell all over the state last Friday and the rivers are all on a boom.

Mr. REED, of Maine, was elected speaker of the House of the Fifty-fifth congress on the 15th.

A cotton compress and 1,100 bales of cotton was destroyed by fire at Sheffield, Ala., on the 15th.

Politically classified, there are 206 republicans, 122 democrats and 29 fusion silverites and populists in congress.

Bro. BROCK, of the Cherokee Sentinel, is advocating the holding of a county fair at Centre next fall, and it begins to look like his efforts will be crowned with success.

Capt. PLOWMAN, with his attorney, was in Chilton county last week taking testimony for the contest in the contest case of Aldrich vs. Plowman. The Banner reports the evidence so far as taken was all in favor of Aldrich.

Of the 357 men who constitute the present congress, 132 have never served before in that capacity, while sixteen more have served in former congresses, making altogether 143 new members and 209 who served in the last congress.

Gov. JOHNSTON has paroled L. H. Ellis, of Birmingham, who was convicted of an assault with intent to murder and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. The parole was upon condition that he return to his home, abstain from intoxicating drinks, keep out of bar rooms and conduct himself as a law abiding citizen.

The Advocate is under renewed obligations to Hon. W. F. Aldrich, our indefatigable congressman, for valuable public documents. We have lately received a number of bulletins issued by the agricultural department, which are of great interest to farmers and will be distributed among them. Call and get a supply before they are all gone.

Fled and Was Captured.

Special to the Montgomery Advertiser. Talladega, March 15.—(Special)—Several sensational matters in the nature of forgeries have developed in this county within the past week on T. H. Bass, of Sylacauga. Bass fled the state last Thursday or Friday. He has been apprehended in Houston, Texas, and is on his way back. The crooked papers are said to have been two notes of \$300 with the forged endorsement of Hon. J. E. Camp, one of which he discounted to D. L. Lewis, the other to Smith Bros., a mortgage of \$400 to T. H. Matthews; a deed from Gaddis, his father-in-law; a note to Hammett for \$225, with the endorsement of Gaddis, are all said to be forgeries. Bass has been somewhat prominent in county politics and has figured in state and district conventions. He recently appeared as manager of the Wellington Vandiver lectures, and figured before the Governor in which has caused considerable breeze in this section. His spurious papers amount to about \$1,500.

ALDRICH VS. PLOWMAN.

Capt. Plowman, the counted in candidate for congress from this district, with the hope of showing up something wrong, contested Mr. Aldrich's home beat in this county, and with his attorney was at Montevallo last week taking evidence for the contest in the contest case of Aldrich vs. Plowman. Runners were sent out all over the beat and every man examined. It is said, they swore every colored voter at Aldrich with a view to proving intimidation, but failed utterly. They could only show 132 votes for Plowman, while by the count of the managers, he had been given 144. If the election had been conducted as fairly in every other county in the district as it was in Shelby, Aldrich's majority would have been about 3000. The voters of the district are under many obligations to Mr. Aldrich for his expose of the election frauds in Talladega and Dallas.

THE ROYAL COTTON PLANT.

Atlanta Constitution. Ex-Senator Walsh is never half so happy as when discussing the possibilities of the south. Referring to the cotton plant, he writes:

"Everything about the cotton plant is now utilized except the blossom, and some yankee may be figuring on that. And now comes a St. Louis man named Prater who thinks that within a few years the farmers of the country will be receiving from \$15 to \$25 per acre for their cornstalks. Mills will be established in the south and other parts of the country, he says, and pretty nearly the whole crop of cornstalks—at any rate, that part of the corn crop which is grown on farms contiguous to railroad lines—will be used in the mills. The market for the manufactured products is already made, as the products will be staple articles in constant demand. Of the products that may be evolved from the matured cornstalk—the stalk which has borne its grain—Mr. Prater enumerates cellulose, celuloide, smokeless gunpowder, lacquer, cattle feed, roofing material, and a material that will answer every purpose of papier mache. Green stalks, he says, are rich in glucose, and will yield "a better quality and a finer sugar with less expense than can be made from the cane of Louisiana." The south has the distinct advantage of raising both cotton and corn. If this section should care to make the effort, her corn crops would be equal to those of the west. King Cotton and Queen Corn, we salute you! At the meeting of the agricultural society the other day, Colonel Redding, of the state experiment station, said they were using the entire cornstalk as forage on the experiment station farm. Instead of using only the fodder and top of the stalk, the cornstalks are cut just above the ground and shocked like bundles of grain. The stalks are shredded by a machine for the purpose, and the animals on the farm eat them with relish.

THE COAL OIL INSPECTORS.

Montgomery Advertiser.

Auditor White named the nine coal oil inspectors Saturday.

They are as follows:

First District—A. S. Lyons, Mobile.

Second District—T. D. McGough, Montgomery.

Third District—W. A. Bellamy, Seale.

Fourth District—E. A. Scott, Selma.

Fifth District—A. F. Stanley, LaFayette.

Sixth District—C. B. Turner, Tuscaloosa.

Seventh District—J. R. Hughes, Gadsden.

Eighth District—J. V. Allen, Sheffield.

Ninth District—Walter Moore, Birmingham.

They are to enter upon their duties on the 25th of this month, when the law under which they were appointed goes into effect.

The Auditor called the turn on several of the appointments before they were officially announced, notably Mr. Thomas McGough of this city. Mr. McGough's appointment has been assured. Mr. McGough is fully capable of discharging the duties of the office.

Most everybody wants to know what these oil inspectors will pay. No one can tell accurately, but for this district the fees should amount to several thousand dollars a year. The law fixes the fees at one-half cent a gallon for all oil inspected in lots of 4,000 gallons, and 1 cent a gallon when inspected in smaller quantities.

Upon a basis of one-half a cent a gallon the fees should amount to about \$20,000 or \$25,000 for the whole state, but just how they will be divided is another question. The law permits the oil dealers to have the oil inspected on transit, and it is therefore possible that the inspector in one particular district may get the bulk of the fees.

The woman who talks most about her "sphere" spends the least time in it.

SPRING CREEK.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

Local news scarce.

Health of this community ordinarily good.

Wheat, oats and rye, are looking well. In fact everything in the way of vegetation is putting on the appearance of spring time.

Since the review for a public road from Spring Creek to Shelby, I fully believe that nine tenths of our people are against it.

Hill and vale are beginning to put on a guise of living green, inviting poor hungry cattle to step on the grass and rattle their bells in a jubilee of brute freedom.

Pastor Mitchell failed to reach his appointment at Bethlehem church on last Sunday. On account of high waters very likely. Rev. W. P. Hale preached a good sermon instead however. I trust that no one was disappointed.

Mrs. Stagner, who is so well known as having had such an extensive and successful practice in obstetrics, is in our midst visiting relatives and friends. She is well on in years but is quite sprightly for one of her age.

W. P. L.

WHY HE DIDN'T REPORT.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

On one of the country plantations were employed, among a score of other colored field hands, a couple of typical darkeys. They were man and wife. The man, in addition to his work in the field, was called upon to attend to the horses and do chores about the house. He was well on in years, but was one of the most faithful of his race that ever followed a plow or carried a horse. His wife officiated as cook and "helped" with the housework. The master was a hard worker, who spared neither himself nor his employees, and though he gained the rather unenviable reputation of a "driver," he had his good points, and one of them was a liking for old Rufus and his dusky wife Rebecca.

They were negroes of the old-time slavery days, polite and mildful of the days when their lives were literally owned by their masters. One day the aged negro did not appear in time for work, and, as the master had counted on his early presence about the stables, he took Rebecca to task for the tardiness of her spouse.

"Hev to 'scuse Rufus dis mawin', boss; hev to 'scuse him—"

"What's the matter with him? Why ain't he here on time, eh?"

the master put in testily.

"Hev to 'scuse him dis mawin', Rufus died jes' fore sunup, boss."

The quaint manner of her putting the matter and her faithfulness to her own work acted somewhat on the master's good qualities, and quickly telling her she could "have a holiday," he turned away, possibly to conceal his feelings.

A Woman in Ireland Who Changes Color Every Year.

A remarkable freak of nature is occasionally seen on the streets of Clough-Mac-Nal, Ireland, in the shape of a woman who was born black in Jamaica about 45 years ago. The woman, according to the Cincinnati Enquirer, says that she remained with the characteristic negro color to her skin until she was 22 years of age, when she began rapidly turning white, the complete transformation being made in less than three months.

She remained white for about a year, and then turned black again, but more slowly than the white transformation had come upon her. When this second change in skin color took place she was sure that she had returned to her original color, and would remain that hue during the balance of her life, but it was only a few short months until she was again as white as an Albino. Since that time the changes have yearly taken place, the woman being black one summer and white the next. She suffers no pain whatever.

The editor of the Advocate has received from Hon. W. F. Aldrich, copies of the following Farmers Bulletins for distribution:

Fertilizers for cotton.
Forage Plants for the South.
Washed soils.
Barnyard manures.
Sweet potatoes; culture and uses.
Fowls; care and feeding.

An exchange says that it has been discovered that little balls of wet newspapers fed to hens will make them lay, provided that the subscription has been paid.

BEEWAX DOTS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

Health of our community good.

D. S. Wingard was absent Saturday.

R. Z. Hill went to Columbiana Saturday.

J. B. Nelson went to Wilsonville Saturday.

George Archer went to Yellow Leaf, Saturday.

Prof. Lee Hill was at home Saturday and Sunday.

Hugh West attended justice court Saturday at Wilsonville.

Mr. Wade Mooney went to Wilsonville Saturday.

Mr. Bagwell, of Yellow Leaf, was here one day last week.

J. W. Blackerby went to Columbiana Saturday on business.

C. W. Archer made a business trip to Yellow Leaf last week.

Mr. Thomas, of Columbiana, passed through our community Saturday.

W. J. Jackson, of McGowan's ferry, was here on business one day last week.

H. E. Archer, of Yellow Leaf, spent Monday night with his brother, C. W. Archer.

Amos Daniel and John Hall, of Wilsonville, passed through our community last week.

Spring is coming and all will be glad to see the leaves put forth and the sweet flowers come again.

Mr. James Smith moved into our community last week. Jim, we extend to you a hearty welcome.

Your reporter, "Gent," saw C. W. A. and C. F., in the lower parts Sunday. How about it C. W. and C. F.?

Old uncle John Archer in spending some time with his grand daughter, Mrs. J. W. Blackerby. He is the oldest man in this community, his age is 84 years.

Farmers are certainly behind with their plowing. Planting time and nothing done yet. We must push things when the ground gets dry enough to plow. We will need all hands and the cook, for we can't work hard unless the cooking goes on. How about it "Mike Kinley?" GENT.

MARTIN TOWN.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

Health of this city good.

The wheat crop is looking fine.

Mr. W. S. Lowe is farming in our midst again.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Lowe was visiting down at the railroad last Sunday.

Mrs. M. E. Davis, of St. Clair, was visiting relatives near here last week.

Plenty of rain and the roads freshly worked, consequently we have plenty of mud.

Commercial men seems to have deserted us, as we have not seen a drummer on our streets in a good while.

The balmy days of spring is with us again and the peach and plum blooms betokens another good fruit crop.

The mineral question has been agitated in this vicinity a good while, but it seems to be all talk and no sales.

Hen fruit is only worth 7 cents per dozen. The store keepers had better raise the price, for fear the women folks will call a strike.

Thomas C. Davis, of St. Clair, is seen passing through our village nearly every Sunday. We wonder if the roan horse is afraid of the train.

"Reporter," our Rehobeth friend, is, we suppose, going to let his political ambitions rest for awhile. From the way he pulls the bell-cord every morning about five, we think he must be preparing for a "Hannah" his own self.

Say you "Fred," of the Lewis Blows, we will stake a fiver against your old hat, that this settlement can show a prettier lot of girls than Fourmile, or any other Mile, and as for prosperous farmers and good looking young men, shucks you don't know the war is ended.

As this is our first attempt at local writing, we will close by asking "Reporter" to call again, especially some Saturday night when our gas works is in full blast; do not delay, for delays are dangerous.

Success to the Advocate and its many readers. ARGO.

DELOACH
Variable Friction Feed Saw Mills,
Planers and Matchers,
DeLoach Corn and Flour Mills,
Turbine Water Wheels,
"Hungry Elephant" Baling Press,
Engines and Boilers.
MILL MACHINERY AND GEARING OF ALL KINDS.
SAW REPAIRING
a specialty.
WORK GUARANTEED.

causes nearly all the trouble in life, and more especially in machinery. Our VARIABLE FRICTION Feed Saw Mills and Planers enables the operator to take just what he needs and no more. Warranted to yield a capacity twenty per cent greater than the old style with same power.
97 Saw Mills sold in one month proves its wonderful popularity, and they go to all parts of the world.
The DeLoach Variable Friction Feed Planer, Matcher and Moulder beats them all.
Write at once for large illustrated catalogue.
DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
165 Washington St., New York City, and 111 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S
EXHIBIT AT THE TENNESSEE
SEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Arrangements have been perfected by which the Southern Railway's territory will be represented at the Exposition which opens at Nashville on May 1. This, like former exhibits made by that Company, will include sample specimens of mineral, agricultural, forest and other products of the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, East Tennessee and Kentucky. This Company's exhibit at the Atlanta and Pittsburgh Expositions attracted the attention of the agriculturist, manufacturer, miner, stock-raiser and others, and did more to educate the visitors to an appreciation of the great wealth and possibilities of the South than any other exhibit that was shown, and it is the policy of the Company to actively continue this method of advertising. The scenic beauties of the country through which the Southern Railway runs will not be neglected in this exhibit.

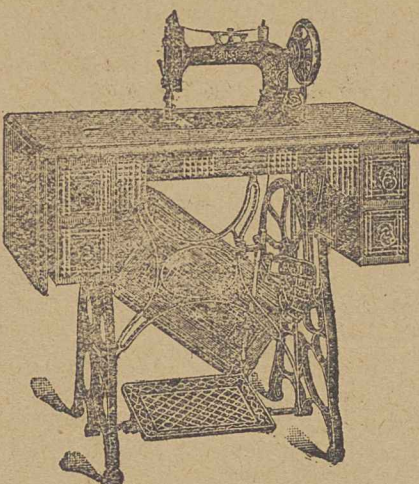
Practically, this exhibit will be a bureau of information, so that visitors from the North and abroad can obtain specific data relative to all branches of industry in and tributary to the vast number of points on the Southern Railway.

This exhibit is under the direction of the Land and Industrial Department of the Southern Railway with headquarters at Washington, D. C., and persons located along that system having exhibit material that they think will interest the public and thereby help advance the best interest of the section from which it comes, should at once communicate with the agent of that Department.

This is an exhibit in which every citizen of this section should be interested, and we hope that some of our readers can supply something to represent our territory.

THE "PRINCESS"
SEWING MACHINE

And Others of High-Grade
WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
The Best for Consumers.
The Most Profitable for Dealers.
PRICES MOST REASONABLE SALES THE LARGEST



In the construction of our Machines nothing but the very best material is used, and experienced mechanics employed; they will outlast any other Machines made, and give better satisfaction. The finish of our Machine is highly Ornamental and Attractive. The workwood is the most modern, and includes Plain, Bent, Drop Head, Cabinet, etc., in Antique Oak or Black Walnut. The Attachments are the latest improved, with full instructions for using; five years' warranty. BICYCLES AT COST, SEND FOR PRICES.

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Office at residence near court house for the present.
Sept. 16th tf.

FOR SALE.
A 6 1/2 horse engine, in good running order, can be seen at Clem Butler's saw mill. Will be sold very cheap. For price, terms, &c., apply to J. W. PITTS.

February 18, 1897.

15 oz. to 1 lb. Gold, Silver or Currency buys the best quality of U. S. Standard Shot. Best for hunting by land or water. A trial, 100 of the shot sent free. Name of the buyer, and address, to be sent to the U. S. Standard Shot Co., New York. Send for free catalogue and see how to save money. 521 S. Jefferson St. CHICAGO, ILL.

LESTER, MASON & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL -:- MERCHANDISE,
Columbiana, Alabama.

Beg leave to inform their customers that they have in stock every thing necessary to supply their wants, and which they propose to sell at a small profit, and as cheap as any other house.

—DRY GOODS.—

A full line of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies Fine Dress Goods, Trimmings, &c., Prints, Gingham, Chambrays, Percal, Worsted, Henrietta, Cashmere, Sateen, Suitings, Flannels and Linseys of all kinds, Dress Linings, Jeans, Cassimers of all kinds, Sheet, Osnaburghs, Drillings, Checks, Bleaching, Hickory Stripes, Bed Ticking, Ready Made shirts of all kinds, Hats and Caps in endless varieties, Blankets, Ready Made Clothing for Men and Boys, as cheap as the cheapest, Trunks and Valises, Boots and Shoes of every description. In fact, a complete line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, and anything else in the Dry Goods line.

—GROCERIES.—

We keep everything in the Grocery line. Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Meat, Lard, Rice, Flour, Salt, Tobacco and Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soda, &c.

—FURNITURE.—

Everything needed to furnish your house from parlor to kitchen, in a comfortable and neat style. Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, &c.

COFFINS AND BURIAL MATERIAL.

In this line we have just what you may need. Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention.

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

Under this head, we are almost sure to have almost anything you may call for, such as School Books, Blank Books, Pencils, Pens, Inks and Stationery of all kinds. We respectfully solicit your trade.

THE ADVOCATE'S GIFT.

Times are hard, and we "stand treat." We have arranged to make our subscribers a gift that will last the whole year. We will send every person who calls at our office and pays up a year in advance one of the following high grade and valuable hand books:

Farm News Published at Springfield, Ohio. A practical farm paper that is filled with the practical experience of actual farmers. It is fully edited, thoroughly up to the times, and keeps its readers posted on the wonderful advances made every month by progressive agriculturists in the science of tilling the soil. Send for a free sample copy.

Womankind A monthly magazine for women and the home. Its bright stories, poems and sketches, its clear and wholesome editorials, its practical suggestions on home life and woman's work makes it a universal favorite. It cannot fail to interest and please every member of the family. The publishers at Springfield, Ohio, will be glad to send the readers of this paper a free sample copy.

Farm News Poultry Book A hand book on the care of poultry, written especially to meet the needs of the farmer and the small breeder. It is a PRACTICAL. You can easily understand what it means and easily carry out its suggestions. Thousands of copies have been sold. Price, 25 cents.

Womankind Cook Book A collection of the favorite recipes of the good housekeepers who read WOMANKIND. Every recipe is the tested standby of some practical housekeeper. The book has proved very popular and we are sure you will like it. Price, 25 cents.

OUR OFFER FREE! OUR OFFER

To every one paying up all arrears and one year's subscription to the Advocate in advance, we will send one of the above named monthlies and one of the books.

Take advantage of this offer at once.

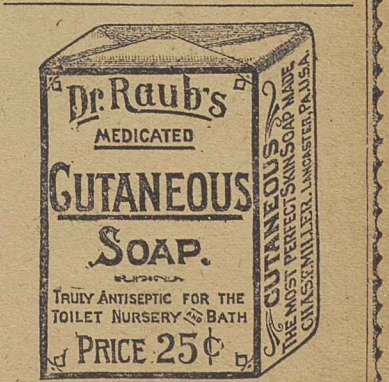
Address,

PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is valuable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address:
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
dearl-96-ly. Brooklyn, New York

The Southern railway company having established a full coupon ticket agency at this place, parties wishing through tickets to points in Texas or any part of the United States or Canada, can secure them at the railroad office at Columbiana, at the lowest current rates. For any information as to rates, routes, &c., apply to
W. M. CALOAN, Agent.

"Nothing else like it."
The most refreshing and
pleasant Soap for the skin.

It lasts twice as long as others. A trial will convince you of its great merit. Will please the most fastidious.
CHARLES F. MILLER,
Mfr. of FRENCH MILLED TOILET
SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.
Lancaster, Penn.
ESTABLISHED 1829.

Not Worth It.
Judge Walton, who presides over a court at Washington, is a man of grim humor. One time, in the lobby, a member of the bar was seeking to convey the impression to a group, of whom Judge Walton was the center, that his income from his profession was very large.
"I have to earn a good deal," the lawyer said, "it seems a large story to tell, but my personal expenses are six thousand dollars a year. It costs me that to live."
"That is too much, Brother S—," said the Judge; "I wouldn't pay it; it isn't worth it!"

Chinese Tea Shops.
The tea shop in China is an important institution, for it serves as a news depot where people go to hear the latest gossip; it is, moreover, a business house, where men buy and sell, discuss the financial situation and otherwise make it serve the purpose of a club.

The women suffragists have now but forty-one more States to conquer. Come to think of it, Idaho has a sort of a womanly sound.

What Is Tetterine?
It is a fragrant, unctuous ointment of great cooling and healing power. It is good for itching, ringworm, eczema and itching at once. It is also good for the skin, and if properly used will positively cure even a worst case of eczema. 50 cents a tin, drug store or by mail for 50 cents in stamps. J. T. Shuprine, Savannah, Ga.

Green crocid life is found in New Mexico.

Merit Wins.
The invention of Alabastine marked a new era in wall coatings, and from the standpoint of the building owner was a most important discovery. It has from a small beginning branched out into every country of the civilized world. The name "Alabastine" has become so offensive to property owners that manufacturers of cheap imitations are now calling them by some other name, and attempting to sell on the Alabastine name's reputation.

Through extensive advertising and personal use, the merits of the durable Alabastine are so thoroughly known that the people insist on getting these goods and will take no chance of spoiling their walls for a possible saving of a few cents at the most. This is again demonstrated that merit wins, and that manufacturers of first-class articles will be supported by the people.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, or by mail.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A nice lamp with spherical china, Delft or Dresden globe.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes healthy and manhood. Cures contracted, 50 cents and \$1.00, at all druggists.

Marble is said to exist in twenty-four of our States.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10 cents.

Our total product of zinc in 1890 was 63,683 tons.

PITS stopped free and permanently cured. No pits after the first day's use of Dr. KIDNEY'S GREAT CURE. Write for Free \$2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Coral, white and red, is found on the Florida Coast.

I have found Piss's Cures for Consumption an unfailing medicine. R. L. LORZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

Our total copper production in 1890 was 125,068 tons.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Tin is known to exist in half a dozen different localities.

Mrs. Winslow's Sore Throat Syrup for children, soothing, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

The hyacinth is found in the lake regions.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Two-thirds of the gold now in use in the world was discovered within the past fifty years.

When bilious or constive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed, 10c. 25c.

A RUNNING SORE

On My Brother's Foot and White Swelling on His Knee

Kept growing worse in spite of medical treatment. I often heard of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. I was able to walk about the room. We continued giving Hood's Sarsaparilla and he is now cured." Miss MARY MASCARE, Aurora, Indiana. Remo nre

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

\$200.00 Reward in Gold!

Well Worth Trying For!

In the word BEAUTIFUL are nine letters. You are smart enough to make fourteen words, we feel sure, and if you do you will receive a reward. Do not use a letter more than once as it occurs in the word BEAUTIFUL. Use only English words. The Household Publishing and Printing Co., proprietors of the Household Companion, will pay \$200 in gold to the person who can make the longest list of English words from the letters in the word BEAUTIFUL. Send for the second list, \$200.00 and third; \$100.00 each for the next five, and \$50.00 each for the next ten longest lists. The above rewards are given free, and solely for the purpose of attracting attention to our household ladies' magazine. THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION, containing forty-eight pages of beautiful, latest fashion, articles on Etiquette, Cooking, Laundry, Sewing, Household Hints, etc., and stories by the best authors and public readers, price 50 cents per year, making it the lowest-priced magazine in America. In order to enter the contest it is necessary for you to send with your list of words FORTY-EIGHT stamps, or 25 cents in silver, which will enable you to a direct subscription to THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION. In addition to the above prizes we will give to every subscriber a list of fourteen or more words a handsome silver souvenir spoon. Lists should be sent as soon as possible, and not later than April 30, 1895, so that the names of successful contestants may be published in the April issue of THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION. We refer you to any mercantile agency as to our terms.

Household Publishing & Printing Co., 55 Bleeker St., New York City.

WE WANT MEN

in every county to sell our Plows. 50 different kinds. Good wages. Agency free.

BABY CULTIVATOR CO., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Am. N. U. No. 11, 1897.

PIS'S CURE FOR

Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, etc. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

CONSUMPTION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Weekly Letter From the National Capital.

REED IS TO BE SPEAKER.

Baily, of Texas, Nominated on the Democratic Side.—President McKinley is Proving Himself a Diplomat.—Senator Hanna's Private Secretary's Big Salary.

This ticket was nominated at the caucus of the Democratic members of the House Saturday afternoon: Joseph W. Bailey, Texas, Speaker; E. G. Bagby, District of Columbia, Chaplain; James Kerr, Pennsylvania, Clerk; H. H. Mohler, Illinois, Sergeant-at-Arms; G. M. Cruikshank, Alabama, Doorkeeper; T. B. Stackhouse, South Carolina, Postmaster; Ike Hill, Ohio, Coal; Browning, Virginia; Felton Knight, Georgia; and James English, California, special employees.

There has been for several weeks an active canvass for the speakership nomination. The candidates were Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas; Benton McMillin, of Tennessee; and James D. Richardson, of Tennessee. Before the caucus met today Mr. Richardson withdrew, with the understanding that he should be elected permanent chairman of the Democratic caucus. This was supposed to narrow the field to Bailey and McMillin, but after these gentlemen had been placed in nomination a third candidate was presented by Mr. Terry, of Arkansas, in the person of Mr. Richard Bland, of Missouri, the silver dollar candidate for President, and honors at the Chicago convention. Mr. Bailey proved to be an easy winner, securing a larger vote than both his rivals combined. The five members of the New York delegation, excepting Mr. Sulzer, supported Mr. Bailey, the remainder of his vote coming principally from the South. The vote was: Bailey, 56; McMillin, 30; Bland, 22.

Speaker Reed was unanimously nominated for speaker of the house at Saturday's caucus. The attendance of members was unusually large, 192 of the 203 Republicans being present. The new members were conspicuously numerous. Mr. Payne, of New York, was selected to place Mr. Reed in nomination. He referred in flattering terms to Mr. Reed's popularity in the House. He said that Mr. Reed was nominated when this congress was elected; that he was the choice of the Republican party, and that it was the business of the caucus to respond to this popular demand. When Mr. Payne had taken his seat, Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, who occupied the chair, put the motion, and it was adopted without a dissenting vote. Mr. Payne, of New York, and Mr. Cameron, of Illinois, two of the veteran members of the House, were designated to escort the Speaker, who was quietly seated in his private office, to the floor. As he entered, all the members rose to their feet and greeted him with a hearty burst of applause.

President McKinley is proving himself more of a diplomat than he has ever been credited with being. A case in point in the manner in which he handled the application of Ex-Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, whose recent admission to the Diplomatic Gallery of the Senate upon the personal request of Secretary Sherman, made quite a stir in diplomatic circles, for a private interview. The application was in writing, but the answer was given verbally to the Ex-Queen's Secretary, and was to the effect that she could take her place in the line which daily gathers in the East Room and be certain of seeing the President at almost any time, but that no private interview would be granted her now.

Some 10,000 applications for office, which were received at Canton between the election and the inauguration, were this week sent to the several departments under which the offices applied for are. It required a big two-horse wagon to carry the boxes in which these applications were packed.

Senator Hanna's private secretary, Mr. S. A. Perkins, gets just \$1,200 more salary than either a Senator or Representative does, and is consequently envied by the secretaries of all the other public men in Washington. Mr. Perkins gets \$1,200 on the regular pay roll of the Senate, and Senator Hanna gives him the \$5,000 a year he will get as Senator.

Secretary Wilson is running the Department of Agriculture like he had been there a year, instead of a week. One of the things he has done which seem to be excellent was to contract for 6,000 tons of sugar beet seed, which he intends to distribute in fourteen States, which have suitable soil and climate to raise sugar beets. Five farmers in every county in those States will be asked to plant these seeds and report results. Secretary Wilson sees no reason for our importing beet sugar from Germany, when we can just as well grow the beets and make the sugar ourselves.

A score of almost Presidential postmasters find themselves barred out of office because no commissions were issued to them by Mr. Cleveland. President McKinley can sign these commissions, but the pressure which members of his own party will bring to bear for these very places make his doing so very doubtful. The trouble with most of these gentlemen was their failure to get their bonds prepared in time.

President McKinley has played it smart on the Senators and Representatives on the office question, if some of them have given it out straight. He intends making the Senators and Representatives take the responsibility of deciding upon the men from their State who shall receive whatever offices may be allotted to that State, and he said that when he gets ready to consider general appointments, which will not be for several months, he will appoint nobody who does not secure the endorsement of all his party in the Congressional delegation from his State. Maj. McKinley is

reported to have told a close personal friend who is an applicant for a diplomatic position that he would not consider his application unless he secured the endorsement of his Congressional delegation, because of this rule, although he knows the man much better than the Senators and Representatives from his State do.

A statement at the Immigration bureau shows that during the six months ended December 31, 1896, the number of immigrants who arrived in this country was 149,808, a decrease as compared with the same period in 1895 of 42,200. For the month of January last the decrease as compared with January, 1896, was 3,325, making a total decrease for the seven months 45,525. This decrease is said to be largely due to the difficulties and uncertainties attending a landing in this country. The many deportations and the strict examinations enforced in this country of immigration from Europe to Brazil, Argentine Republic and other South American countries where inducements are offered. An important factor in the large decrease of arrivals in this country is believed to be the proclamation of the Italian minister of the interior, warning undesirable classes from embarking for this country and refusing them passports.

A joint caucus of the Populists of the Senate and House was held Saturday night more for the purpose of permitting the members to get acquainted with each other than to outline any particular policy. Speeches were made by Senators Allen and Butler and various members of the House. The Representatives met Monday morning at 10:30 to nominate their candidate for Speaker.

Governor Dingley, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, states that the tariff bill will not be completed until Monday morning, and that it will not be given to the press in an authentic and complete form until it is ready to be presented to the House which will probably be Monday afternoon.

INTO A RIVER.

A Southern Railway Train Tumbles Near Rome, Ga.

DOWN A HIGH EMBANKMENT.

The Cars Catch on Fire and Were Burned Up.—The Brave Engineer Remained at His Post and Swam Out Though Badly Injured.

Rome, Ga.—The Southern Railway passenger train due here at 3:25 Saturday morning, was frightfully wrecked on a trestle forty feet high crossing the Western & Atlantic Railroad.

The trestle is only a short distance from the high bridge of the Southern Railway over the Etowah river. The engine broke loose from the cars and missing the bridge rolled down a bluff sixty feet high into the swollen Etowah river.

Engineer James T. Pittman bravely remained at his post, and is perhaps fatally injured, with his leg broken and other injuries. He clung to some of the projecting portions of the engine and yelled for help, but as no one came he swam out.

Rescuers found him and carried him up the bluff, whence he was removed to the hospital. Alfred Kennedy, fireman, jumped and is seriously injured. Baggage-master Winston and Express Messenger Culbertson were painfully hurt.

The cars which went down with the trestle consisted of the smoker and baggage car and five cars of fast freight. They were all burned up.

The fire department was called out, and the constant ringing of the fire bells alarmed the entire city.

Three imprisoned passengers were rescued from the smoker. At noon it was stated that it would be a late hour in the afternoon before the trestle was rebuilt and the wreckage cleared. Had it not been for the freight cars, the passengers in the day coach and the Pullman would doubtless have been badly hurt.

IS A GO.

The Extension of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Montgomery.

New York.—It is announced that negotiations looking to the extension of the Mobile and Ohio railroad to Montgomery, Ala., have been successfully completed by the sale of \$4,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds of the Mobile & Ohio Railway Company, having fifty years to run, the principal and interest payable in gold, and secured by first lien upon the Montgomery division of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, including therein two branches to the Warrior and Cahaba coal fields and the equipment, to which the proceeds of part of the bonds are to be applied.

The construction of this division will add about 200 miles to the Mobile & Ohio system and will give it an important terminus at Montgomery.

Terminal grounds and facilities granted by the city of Montgomery have been secured at that point and at Tuscaloosa.

By acts of Congress authority has been given to the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to construct bridges across the Alabama, Cahaba and Warrior rivers.

It is expected that the Montgomery division will be in operation early in 1898.

SHOOTING AT STATE LINE.

Mobile, Ala.—Dr. R. B. Allman was shot eight times and killed at State Line, Miss., by Himes Hood, son of J. R. Hood, formerly of this city. The doctor was drinking in his room, and Hood and another young man were trying to get him to give up a jug of whiskey. The doctor finally accused Hood of talking about him, and attacked Hood with a dirk, when Hood shot him eight times through the head and back. Dr. Allman was taken to State Line about two weeks ago, and claimed to be from Montgomery.

MEMPHIS' DANGER.

The Mississippi May Change Its Course at Bluff City.

LEAVING THE CITY DRY.

The Waters Reach a Critical Stage and Unless the Levee Holds an Island Will Be Left Between Memphis and the River.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A Memphis dispatch of Friday, to the Times, says: The Mississippi river registers 34.2 feet on the gauge tonight, and is rising.

Since yesterday the rise of the river has become more rapid than the rise of the past week. The danger line is 33 feet, and it is thought that the water above will run the river to 30 or 30½ feet, which will, so experienced river men say, overflow Arkansas as far as Crawley's ridge, forty miles from Memphis.

The most serious feature of the present rise of the river is the possibility of it cutting out a new bed for itself through Cliftonville country, Arkansas, and leaving Memphis high and dry, or at least leaving her on a shallow lake. Should this happen the \$3,000,000 bridge which stands across the Mississippi at this city will end at the new eastern bank of the river.

About five miles from Memphis is the Neely plantation. Some years ago a private levee was built on the northern side of the plantation to protect it from the river. The river has eaten through this levee, and is now rushing through a portion of the Neely plantation and cutting out Four Mile bayou at a terrific rate. The current through the plantation is very strong, and river men say that unless the heavy timber along the bayou breaks the current so that it cannot eat out a new bed for the river, the Mississippi will change its course and run through Four Mile bayou, coming into the main river again about eight or ten miles below, and leaving a long, narrow island between Memphis and the river.

The high waters have already reached a very critical stage. The ferry steamer C. B. Bryan now makes daily trips to Marion, Ark., which ordinarily is three miles inland. The steamer during part of her trips plows down a road used by wagons during low water.

All along the route to Marion submerged and semi-submerged houses can be seen, and the country about there seems to be taking on that air of desolation which floods bring.

In 1882, 1883, 1886 and 1887 the river reached the stage of 35 feet on the Memphis gauge, and sent the water back as far as Crawley's ridge. Since that time levees have been built along the St. Francis basin, and these will cause the water which formerly went through Negro Wolf bottom and other low places to pass by Memphis. This will tax the levees below Memphis to the utmost, and will cover all except the high places in Arkansas between here and Crawley's ridge.

The seriousness of the flood can be estimated when it is known that already the water has reached such a height in Arkansas across from Memphis that several horses and some cattle have already been drowned. Many of the shanties which ordinarily stand far from the water have been vacated by their occupants on account of the high water.

At Helena there has been a rise of a foot since yesterday morning, the height at this point now being 12.3 feet, which is 4.7 feet above the danger line. At Vicksburg the water stands at 38.4 feet, a rise of 5.10 of a foot within the past twenty-four hours. The danger line there is 41 feet.

THE TRUST WINS.
The Tobacco Octopus Comes Out on Top in the Fight.

Trenton, N. J.—Vice-Chancellor Reed has dismissed the bill in the case against the American Tobacco Company, and the trust is victorious in the big fight to destroy it.

Suit was brought to annul the charter of the American Tobacco Company and to break up what is known as the Tobacco Trust. The bill was filed by Attorney General Stockton on petition of John R. and Frank W. Miller, jobbers in paper cigarettes, with whom the American Tobacco Company refused to deal, according to the allegation of the Millers, because they persisted in also handling the "Admiral" cigarettes, manufactured by a rival corporation.

The points raised by the complainants and Vice-Chancellor Reed's views may be inferred from the following syllabus which he has attached to the decision:

1. A corporation of equity does not possess power to restrain a corporation organized under forms of law from performing acts within its corporate power, merely because some of the steps in organizing the company may have been to establish a monopoly.

2. Under these conditions quo warrant is the proper proceedings to challenge the right of a corporation to exercise its franchise.

3. A trading or manufacturing corporation, until its charter is annulled by such a proceeding at law, has the same authority as an individual trader or manufacturer to sell or consign its goods, to select its selling agents, and to impose conditions as to whom they shall sell and the terms upon which they shall sell.

4. A decree restraining officers and agents of a corporation from executing corporate acts is the same as a decree enjoining the corporation itself.

R. V. Lindbury, of Elizabeth, and Joseph Choate, of New York, conducted the case for the American Tobacco Company.

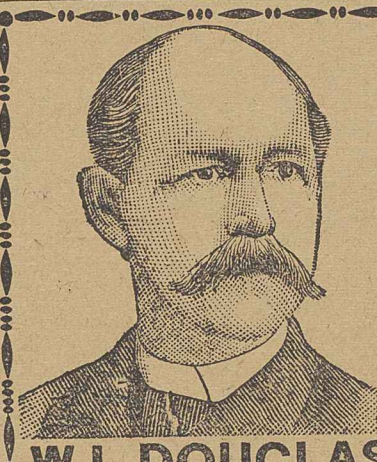
KILLED IN ATLANTA.
Atlanta, Ga.—Sam Ashby, a butcher on Marietta street, was killed by a Southern Railway switch engine at North avenue crossing Friday. He was standing on one track watching a train pass, and did not see the engine which ran him down.

Our advertising rates are reasonable.

The Deadly Stamp.
One of the newest diseases is the post-stamp tongue. The credit of discovering it is due to English physicians. It appears that the mucilage itself is injurious, and that, further, it is an excellent cultivating medium for germs of the worst character. In the all-mailed postage stamp tongue the latter is sore and covered with red spots. A bad sore throat is likely to follow if great care is not taken. Apart from the specific disease of the tongue, any contagious disease may be acquired through the medium of the mucilage. Never lick a postage stamp with your tongue, say the physicians. It shows a great lack of cleanliness and hygienic knowledge.

Where the Will-o'-the-Wisp Is Seen.
The American who would tell the west European that he had never seen a Jack-o'-Lantern, or will-o'-the-wisp, would not be believed. In Ireland, Norway and Schleswig-Holstein the ignis fatuus is so frequent a phenomenon that it is known to old and young by dozens of familiar names, and even further south, in the French lands and on the lower Danube, there are districts where it is almost impossible to cross a swamp after the sunset of a rainy day without seeing a score of fen fires, as they are called, skipping about in various directions.

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even if you merely keep them as a diversion. In order to handle Fowls judiciously, you must know something about them. To meet this want, we are sending a book giving the experience of a practical poultry raiser for a man who put all his time, time, and money to making a success of Chickens—raising—not as a pastime, but as a business—and if you will profit by his twenty-five years' work, you can save many Chickens annually and make your Fowls earn dollars for you. This point is, that you must be able to detect and cure disease, and you must know how to select and breed to renew it. This book will teach you. It tells how to detect and cure disease; to feed for eggs and also for fattening; which rovers to save for breeding purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable. Should know on this subject to make it profitable. Should know on this subject to make it profitable.

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RIPANS TABULES

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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. V

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

NO. 38

On with the dawn!

The Republican party has a chance.

And now the Republicans are at the bat.

The corner stone of Populism is justice.

The only way to reform is straight ahead.

Dollars should come up or salaries come down.

If people would think more they would suffer less.

The Referendum will knock out corruption in politics.

There are few people shedding tears at the funeral of the trusts.

Even the 53 cent dollar is preferable to unredeemed political promises.

Better destroy national credit than destroy the people of the nation.

Plutocracy is crucifying the republic, but "they are all honorable men."

Gold, unless declared so by law, is no more money than bacon and beans.

Scarce money means dear dollars, and dear dollars means poverty and distress.

The silver Republicans (if there can be any such thing) are trying to pull themselves together.

The Republican party is billed to fight the trusts and the people are anxious to see the battle begin.

The money could get along without money, but without labor it would die. Labor should be crowned king.

When men become so disgusted with a government that they quit voting they begin to clean up their guns.

The trusts, having fleeced the common people of about everything in sight, are now engaged in fighting each other.

Money is not wealth, but only a representative of wealth. Its sole purpose is, or should be, to facilitate exchange.

It is a good thing for Spain that the army of Republican place hunters is not turning its force loose towards Cuban liberty.

When money assumes to dictate to labor, it should receive such treatment as would compel it to assume its proper functions.

The Republican party is now not only facing "a condition," but the fact that it has entered into a contract to deliver prosperity.

The surplus labor should be employed in building public roads. In this way it does not come in contact with productive labor.

Mrs. Wallace, of Chicago, has a \$50,000 dress. There are 50,000 other women in Chicago that are scarcely able to afford any kind of a dress.

What President McKinley said about the trusts will meet the approbation of every true American, but what he does, or has done, is of much more importance.

The corporations, trusts and politicians will oppose the Referendum because they fear the people. Their professions in favor of a popular government are only pretense.

The trusts have evidently given due consideration to the good will of their business, but have made no provisions to the ill will which their manipulations and extortions have provoked.

The National Reform Press Association never deviated one way or the other; it declared for Populist principles and decided to keep right along in the middle-of-the-road, Hanna or no Hanna.

The Democratic party swallowed our principal plank in 1896—Free Silver at 16 to 1. In 1896 they will have to swallow the ownership and land planks or the party will find itself following the Populist procession.

The revenue deficit for thirty months under the Wilson bill is \$130,000,000 and has resulted in the issue of \$262,000,000 in bonds to make ends meet. If that tariff bill and Grover Cleveland are not enough to sink any party forever we don't know what would be.

Only the Money Trust.

The account of the man so dangerously in love with Madam Calve that he threatened to shoot her turns out to be a myth. It was taken from an ancient book called "The Evolution of the Sheenest." Translated by the learned Dr. W. S. of Smith college, the story means that a worshiper of shekels in Gotham, named Jo. Pulitzer, is so hot for the Rothschild money trust that he is in danger of smashing the golden calf—Silver Knight.

Pointer for Chicago.

The Chicago Democrats have nominated Carter H. Harrison, Jr., for Mayor. He is a Populist at heart, but is catering for the support of the enemies of the Populist party. He had better come out and denounce the enemies of Populism. Otherwise he will get it in the neck. There are 30,000 Populists in Chicago and they all have votes.

MORGAN'S COLUMN.

THE ARKANSAS REFORMER ON REPUBLICAN VICES.

The Plan to Destroy the Greenbacks—Bankers Collecting Interest on the Money They Owe to the People—Related Prosperity—The Prospects.

One of the objections urged against the greenbacks is that they furnish an "endless chain" with which to drain the treasury of its gold reserve, and thus discredit the government. It is further claimed that when this is the case business men become frightened and hoard their money and we have a general business depression if not a panic.

There may be a grain of truth in these claims, but if so it is no argument against a government paper currency. In our opinion, it is a piece of childish folly to undertake to redeem \$346,000,000 with \$100,000,000, or three dollars with one. It can't be done when the emergency calls for it, and when the emergency does not exist it does not need to be done. The only honest "redemption money" would be dollar for dollar, such as the silver certificates.

It is proposed to substitute national bank notes for the greenbacks. For the life of me I can't see how that will help things. These bank notes will be redeemable, and the present law only requires a reserve of 25 per cent of the outstanding circulation. As a matter of fact the people have less confidence in the banks than in the government. They are more liable to set the "endless chain" running on the bank reserves than on the treasury reserve. Without the government back of the bank notes they never would command the confidence of the people that the greenbacks do.

The trouble is not in the greenbacks, but in the bankers and brokers who raid the treasury for gold. No merchant, stockman, manufacturer, mechanic or farmer ever presents greenbacks to the treasury department for redemption. This class of people don't want it redeemed. They are not dealing in money, but in merchandise and only want money to facilitate their business. It is different with the banker. Money is his merchandise. He deals in it—buys and sells the use of it. He is a speculator in money, and hence prefers his own money to that of the government because his own will cost him less.

But a bank note is not money. I have one before me now. It says the bank "will pay" me five dollars. What does that mean? It means the bank owes me five dollars. Thus the banker leans his own notes. He collects interest on what he owes. This is why he opposes the greenbacks. This is why he talks about the "endless chain" and the gold reserve in the treasury. Admitting for argument's sake that it is necessary to keep a gold reserve for the redemption of paper money, how could the banks keep it any better than the government does and has done? If there was a panic the "run" would be worse on the banks than on the government. Not only would a demand be made for the redemption of notes, but for the deposits. Then financial disaster would come. Every bank would have to suspend payment or go to the wall. We can conceive of no greater mistake than destroying the greenback and giving the banks full control over the paper currency.

It was intended by the framers of the constitution that the United States should be the balance wheel in our government. For many years that body contained the best brains, statesmanship and patriotism of the country. That was before the era of corporations, trusts and syndicates. At least it was before the era when they could wantonly control state legislatures, and peremptorily demand national legislation. But it is different now. No man is suspected of being a statesman because he happens to belong to the United States senate. In his election to that place the size of his brains does not matter as much as the size of his bank account. As a rule if he is wealthy or is backed by wealthy corporations he can go to the senate. There he becomes the attorney (?) of some railroad corporation, trust or combine. He never takes a bribe, it is always a fee, and he considers it his sacred duty to do everything in his power for his client. Why not? His corporation pays him more than the people do. The name of the United States senate should be changed to the "Club of Millionaire Lawyers"—or abolished.

None of the demands of the People's party is growing in popularity with such gigantic strides as the one for public ownership of those things upon which the public depends for its own comfort and convenience. The greedy corporations that have in many instances secured franchises through the most glaring frauds and bribery, seem to be "rubbing it in" on the dear people until even the great metropolitan dailies are forced to take a stand for municipal ownership as the only effective way to deal with the question of public utilities. The question of lighting and water works has had a practical demonstration in this country, and wherever the public has taken control the result has been a great saving. The following table shows the annual cost of one electric light before and after public ownership; the "after" service being the same as, or better, than the service it replaced:

	Before.	After.
Bangor, Me.	\$150	\$48
Lewiston, Me.	182	55
Peabody, Mass.	185	62
Bay City, Mich.	110	58
Huntington, Ind.	146	50
Goshen, Ind.	156	77
Bloomington, Ill.	111	57
Chicago, Ill.	250	96
Elgin, Ill.	266	43
Aurora, Ill.	326	70
Fairfield, Ia.	378	70
Marshalltown, Ia.	125	27

The Republican party is now at the bat, but the gold standard is getting in its work nevertheless. A glance at the quotations shows a depreciation in both railroad stocks and industrials. The following table shows the shrinkage in stock of ten of these companies since the election.

	Before.	After.
The Burlington company	\$226,270	
Tobacco	1,412,000	
Rhode Island	2,330,920	
D. L. & W.	2,096,000	
Jersey Central	2,249,700	
New York Central	4,000,000	
Manhattan	3,000,000	
Western Union	4,768,000	
Leather preferred	3,654,000	
St. Paul	1,840,000	

Total \$35,276,890

These figures are made up from quotations of Monday, Nov. 9, and Monday, Jan. 25.

During the campaign these companies took an active part, organized their employees into sound money clubs, and marched them through the streets of our cities under sound money banners. A shrinkage of \$35,000,000 in the stock of ten companies doesn't look much like prosperity, although we acknowledge that the money is sound enough. Before we get through with the gold standard it is to be hoped that the "business men" will get their eyes open and learn that the kind of money that doesn't employ labor never sets the wheels of commerce to moving, and cannot therefore bring prosperity.

But what will the Republicans do? They will fume, fuss and fizzle just as the Democrats did. No sane man believes that you can make times better by making taxes higher. There may and will be, perhaps, better times for a temporary season. Something like a settled policy will prevail for the next four years, and this of itself will bring out some capital which is now unproductive, but was "timid" before the election. Prices have reached a point so low that it seems we have gone to bedrock. Naturally they will take a turn. Railroads are already availing themselves of the opportunity to buy cheap steel rails. When the tide once turns and prices start upward money will come from its hiding places, add to the volume in circulation and assist prices in their upward tendency. But all this will not be on account of the gold standard or increased tariff taxes. On the other hand it will be in spite of them. The wonderful resources of this country are too tempting for capital to remain long idle, and it will only do so when money is advancing in value while prices of other things are shrinking.

We were told by Republican campaign speakers that better times would prevail immediately after McKinley was elected. They said confidence would then be restored, business be stimulated, and prosperity quickly follow. It has now been five months since the election and McKinley has been installed as president. Looking back over the business failures since the election we find them as follows:

Failures, week ending Nov. 7, 223; failures week ending Nov. 14, 258; failures week ending Nov. 21, 308; failures week ending Nov. 28, 296; failures week ending Dec. 5, 321; failures week ending Dec. 12, 381; failures week ending Dec. 19, 387; failures week ending Dec. 26, 395; failures week ending Jan. 9, 488; failures week ending Jan. 16, 455; failures week ending Jan. 23, 429; failures week ending Jan. 30, 331; failures week ending Feb. 6, 311; failures week ending Feb. 13, 301; failures week ending Feb. 20, 325.

This doesn't look much like a return of confidence or reign of prosperity. Whatever may be in store for us in the future as regards prosperity at the hands of the Republican party, there is no mistaking the fact that the Republican politicians advertised their show too soon. But the policy of the Republican party will not produce good times. Better times than we have been having may come in spite of that policy and an unthinking public may give the Republican party credit for it.

W. S. MORGAN.

John Sherman.

Last week John Sherman was for free Cuba. This week he is for Spain. Day before yesterday he was for protecting American citizens at Havana to the extreme of war. Yesterday he was for taking it all back. John Sherman's first utterances must always be taken as subject to approval by Baron Rothschilds and the Bank of England.

Nearly So.

From the Tecumseh (Okla.) Leader: The cyclonic rush of the hobo brigade upon a free soup house on a cold morning is not a comparison to the McHanna pie-counter stampede that will be made on the national capitol. It will be closely akin to the recent bread riot at Moscow, in which thousands of starving peasants perished.

Any kind of redemption money means the "endless chain" attachment.

Pride and arrogance go before a fall.

GOLDBUG GOOD TIMES.

How Restored Confidence Works in the Business Community.

The firm of Duhme & Co., jewelers, Cincinnati, Ohio, made an assignment Friday to Joseph Wilby. The assets are placed at \$100,000; liabilities not yet determined.

Desbecker & Co., clothiers of Buffalo, N. Y., and Desbecker Brothers, engaged in the same business, filed chattel mortgages aggregating \$135,190.48 with the county clerk for the protection of their creditors. The firms are composed of David H. and Daniel Desbecker.

Assignment was made Monday by William H. Bell, grocer, at 2018 Fourteenth street, to Percival M. Brown.

Patrick Connell, dealer in hardware at 473 Pennsylvania Avenue, Monday made an assignment to John J. Dolan.

Jelenko Bros. & Loeb, of Charleston, W. Va., the largest department store in the state, wholesale and retail, have assigned.

James E. Tippett has been appointed receiver for the Lexington Savings Bank of Baltimore.

III-Advised Tactics.

The middle-of-the-roads claim to be the only pure, unselfish and undelivered element in politics, yet it was the self-styled middle-of-the-road element that elected Goldbug Republican Pritchard to the United States Senate from North Carolina last week when by using their balance of power they could just as well have elected a Populist. This thing of a few disreputable politicians stealing the once respected and honorable title, "middle-of-the-road," and under its cover serving plutocracy is what is making the very thought of the term odious to those who believe in principle and honor—Iowa Farmers' Tribune.

All Populists who believe that fusion tends to breed confusion and will, if persisted in, disrupt and disintegrate the People's Party, thereby deferring, if not destroying all possibility of reforms demanded by the party, should not be held responsible for the action of the Populists whom it is claimed are responsible for the defeat of a Populist for the United States Senate from North Carolina—Tulare (Calif.) County News.

Time to Get Back.

It is time for a return to the methods and point of view of the first president. Whatever his personal convictions in politics, Washington was an advocate of civil service principles, both in theory and in practice. He knew that whatever claims a party might have upon a candidate, there was one claim infinitely stronger—that of the people upon the officers whom they elect and pay to perform the public work. His first cabinet was composed of men selected solely because of the ability of the appointees. It contained ardent Republicans and extreme conservatives. The practice of such men as compose the great modern political machines would have been hateful to him. We have become too much accustomed in late years to accept destructive partisanship with complacency, and to look upon the interests of the governed as of trivial importance. Washington was no partisan—he was merely a patriot.

Not Very Particular.

From Press and Printer, Boston, Mass.: When we stated, in our last issue, that eastern newspaper publishers no longer took their pay in corn, cabbage or cordwood, the Athens (Me.) Post had not been heard from. In a frantic appeal for an enlargement of his subscription list, the editor of that paper says: "Remember, we take hay, fodder, corn, peas, potatoes, turnips, fence posts, feathers, scrap iron, honey, soft soap, shingles, syrup, tobacco, second-hand clothing, lumber, coal, live-stock, ducks, axle grease, beer, hides, etc., on subscription." A dozen farmers might club together, roll a bale of hay into the sanctum and have a copy of the paper sent to every family in the district.

Promised Prosperity.

The rallying cry of the Republican campaign was the return of prosperity and McKinley was proclaimed as the "advance agent of prosperity." Cleveland's policy was denounced for having produced universal distress. The first act of the incoming administration is the full and complete adoption of Cleveland's financial policy. Mr. McKinley was not satisfied with adopting the Cleveland policy in words, but he selected a cabinet, every one of whom is a conspicuous advocate of Cleveland's most extreme views on the money question. On with the dance!

Why Not.

One of the Rothschild dailies says that "possibly the silver standard may be insisted on attaching a free-coinage amendment to the arbitration treaty." Well, why not? The mint act of 1873 originated in England, and the old kleptomaniacs ought to be made to take it back. Besides, such an amendment would be worth a thousand times more than any possible treaty with England or all Europe—Senator Stewart.

The Greatest Criminal of All.

The St. Louis Star says that "thieves are just as bad as other people." No, no! A thoughtful man must draw the line at the editors of the subsidized press.

PERTINENT WHYS.

IT IS COSTING MUCH TO SUSTAIN THE GOLD STANDARD.

Europe Is Not Disturbed by the Friendliness for Inter-National Bimetallism on the Part of Our Party-Headed Administration.

What function did Hanna supply in giving Presidential life to Major McKinley? The unbelieved chord through which the Presidential aspirations of the Major were returned from Wall Street.

Why doesn't England get mad because the United States continues to ask her to restore silver? Because it costs her nothing to refuse the request, and it flatters her vanity to receive the United States as a suppliant.

Why does McKinley say in his inaugural that he will sustain the gold standard by taxes or loans, unless England will give him bimetalism? Because he believes that England is willing to collect all debts due her in gold, and will continue the gold standard as long as her debtors will borrow or be taxed for that purpose; and that therefore he can trust England to refuse his request, and can fool the people by pretending to favor bimetalism, without endangering the schemes of his backers.

Why did the goldites lavish public and private money for inaugural display, while the masses of the people are suffering from stagnation and want? For the same reasons that Nero enjoyed the contrast between his Bacchanalian extravagance and the suffering of Roman Christians while Rome was in flames.

Why do the McKinleyites contend that more revenue for the government extorted by taxation, will increase the supply of money among the tax-payers and produce prosperity? For the same reason the physicians of the old school bled their patients to death to increase their vitality.

Why did McKinley encourage Senator Wolcott to go to Europe to negotiate for free coinage? Because Wolcott, by his spectacular display on the other side of the Atlantic, could attract the attention of the people, while McKinley himself was organizing a cabinet to maintain the gold standard confidence in his fidelity to the money trust.

Why was Sherman selected for the State Department, and Gage for Secretary of the Treasury, if McKinley intended to aid in the restoration of silver by an international conference or by any other means? Because it would have been treason to his gold backers to even pretend to be for silver, under any circumstances, without first mortgaging his administration to gold moneylenders for indebtedness incurred for the millions required to secure his election, as well as for all future advances.

What is the difference between Gage and Sherman? Gage is in favor of robbing the people by contracting the money volume to the single gold standard, and acknowledges it, while Sherman is in favor of the same and denies it. In other words, Gage is a barking dog, while Sherman prefers the tactics of the gopher.

England Rules.

England, as a factor in the control of money, is ruling a greater territory than Rome did in all her glory. Through the stealthy, secret influence of gold, she is framing the monetary laws of all nations of the earth, civilized and semi-civilized. No king can go to war without the permission of the men who control the gold of the world, and the gold of the world is controlled by the Rothschilds to such an extent that the smaller holders must work in harmony with them. At the dictates of this power one nation after another has adopted gold as the money of final payment and all the commercial transactions of nations are so written. The adoption by Russia of a gold standard a few weeks ago will greatly enhance the price of gold, which will be noticed in the falling of prices of other commodities. Should China and Japan adopt the gold standard, it would reduce the average day's pay to perhaps 10 or 12 cents all over the world. Of course, all other things would go down with it excepting debts, taxes and stated incomes, and under such conditions men in debt would never redeem their obligations and would necessarily lose title to all their property, which would go into the hands of those who held the debts. We have just seen in this country a syndicate make eight millions of dollars on the issue of bonds simply because of the idea that nothing but gold can be used for the final payment of a debt. That a gold standard offers opportunities like this all over the world is a law upon nations and to foist such laws upon nations and to gather in the property of those nations just as this syndicate gathered in a little lump by our recent bond issue. The gold standard goes upon the theory that all nations of the world could not make their own money anything but gold. It will not take many years before this system must culminate in an exceedingly few people owning title to or mortgages on all the property of the world, and then we may expect to see what McCaulay predicted fifty years ago, that not only the American nation but all other nations will have their lands and Vandalia, not from without, but from within. Already there are being created in the United States millions of poverty-stricken, desperate

men, and as certain as wealth concentrates through monopolies and contracts so certain will this vast army increase until the time will come, not ten years hence, when either this entire theory of government must be changed or its entire fabric will go down in chaos. Wealth is not gathered from the air nor the clouds, by men's labor, and the time will come when even the dullest minds will be brought to realize that they can no longer live under a competitive system of society. The gold standard is forcing the people to realize a condition that the teachings of all philosophers have been unable to impress upon the mass of mankind. So long as each little unit of society could hope to become a capitalist it was impossible to get them to understand that there was a danger line in the struggle. It is only when they have been forced to realize that all the avenues of advancement have been closed against them that they will see the injustice and enormity of the system that they have helped maintain, and if a gold standard will have this effect, as it surely will, then it is not without its good uses.

COTTON FARMING.

How Two to Four Bales Per Acre Are Made on Very Poor Land.

We have not the slightest desire to assist in any manner in bringing about an increase in the number of bales annually raised throughout the Sunny South in general nor in Mississippi in particular, but we do desire that Southern farmers everywhere should realize the fact that the same 6,000,000 to 10,000,000 bales that are now raised annually may be just as easily, just as surely and far more economically and profitably raised on one-fourth the area it is to-day, leaving the other three-fourths to be put in provision crops, fruits or grass. We have had the good fortune to see and walk over many Georgia farms—farms, too, that were worn out and washed away many years ago—that are now made to produce from one to four bales of cotton per acre. This condition of things is made possible and actually brought about by the "first-class" variety of seed, a liberal yet economical fertilization.

As early in the new year as the weather will possible admit of, the old cotton stalks are "knocked," or cut, the roots are then plowed up with straight shovel; green cotton seed are then sown in this shovelfurrow at the rate of ten to twelve bushels per acre; two half-shovel furrows are next thrown on the seed to prevent the loss of ammonia; in a few weeks this small bed is opened with all long, narrow scooter and 200 to 300 pounds of some good commercial fertilizer distributed in this furrow; phosphate and potash being all sufficient, the cotton seed furnishing the necessary nitrogen; the land is then bedded out and out with straight shovel and is now ready for the reception of the seed. Under this plan, persistently followed, Georgia farmers have succeeded in so increasing the fertility of the soil that with a slight increase in amount of fertilizer used and a favorable season four bales per acre have rewarded their efforts.

A good heavy cow-pea stubble turned under will be found to be fully as beneficial to the coming cotton crop as the cotton seed; either one will supply all the nitrogen needed; but in the absence of a cow-pea stubble, the cotton seed should by no means be neglected. Stable manure may be used instead of either of above, but all three should be kept in mind that all three of above are "nitrogenous" fertilizers, and are used mainly to the amount of nitrogen they contain; and either one or all three need the addition of phosphates and potash in liberal quantities (seventy-five pounds of Murrate of Potash or 300 pounds of Kainit, with 200 pounds of Acid Phosphate) per acre in order to make a complete fertilizer that shall be at once properly balanced and duly proportional. If the peas have been properly fertilized (with 200 to 300 pounds Acid Phosphate and 200 to 300 pounds Kainit), which they always should be when the turned under, or as fertilizer, it would be hardly necessary to apply any additional fertilizer directly to the cotton.

Georgia farmers break their lands deep (eight to ten or even twelve inches) once about every three years; they say it does not pay to break them deep any oftener. In this deep breaking, the land is broken with a two-horse turning plow, plowing about one inch deeper than the surface soil, thus gradually deepening the soil. No crops are planted here at all without fertilizer being applied, and in the same portions of the State the farmers seem to be unanimous in the declaration that "Potash is the element that is most needed," and that "any fertilizer that does not contain as much as four per cent of it is not worth applying." Cotton here is planted in four foot rows, barred off with half-shovels and cultivated the entire season "with cotton scrapes"—i. e. "heel-scoops."

Burgess, Miss. G. H. TURNER.

A SWEEP OF ICE.

It Came with Suddenness and Force, Causing Damage.

Sheboygan, Wis.—The ice was swept out of the river at this place last Saturday night, carrying three vessels out into the lake. The vessels were badly damaged by striking bridges and docks and fouling other craft on their way down stream. Many other vessels along the docks have been damaged. Two men, Otto Snelgel and John Perkins, were on board the schooner Baker as she moved down the river, but were swept out into the lake. Advice to-day are that they were rescued.

A freight train on the Northwestern road went through a bridge at Port Washington and fifteen cars went into Park Creek. The locomotive was on the bridge when the engineer heard the crash. He opened the throttle and the engine cleared the bridge before it went down.

CUBAN EXPEDITION GETS OFF.

Punta Gorda, Fla.—A Cuban expedition with forty men aboard sailed from Cleveland, on the Peace river, six miles north of here, at 12:30 o'clock Saturday night.

Nine suits have been filed against the Northern Railway, amounting to \$25,000, by the administrators of the Woodward family, who were killed at the Harrison avenue crossing near Chattanooga, recently. Hoke Smith is to be the leading attorney for the complainants and will likely make it quite warm for the company.

Our advertising rates are reasonable.

The man who to-day would rather be right than to be president is a long ways from the White House.

Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One copy one year, \$1.00
One copy six months, .50
One copy three months, .25

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements for less than one month, \$1.00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

1 inch 8 mos \$5, 6 mos \$8, 12 mos \$12
2 " " 12, " 18, " 25
3 " " 15, " 20, " 30

All legal and transient advertisements inserted at statute rates.

Local and special notices 10 cents per line for each insertion, except by special contract.

Advertising bills are due after first insertion.

Yearly contracts, subject to changes, will be made.

All advertisements will be inserted the full time contracted for.

All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer to insure publication.

All articles or communications in advocacy of the interest of individuals, firms or corporations, will be charged for at full advertising rates.

All communications must be written on one side, otherwise they will be thrown in the waste basket. No rejected communications returned.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., MAR. 25, '97.

BIRMINGHAM increased in population last year 4,000.

Jackson and Walling, the murderers of Pearl Bryan, were hung last Saturday at New Port, Ky.

A new directory of Birmingham shows a population of 66,277. This does not include Pratt City and Bessemer.

If every man who believes in equal rights would practice according equal rights to all, this country would throw off the heaviest load of hypocrisy with which it is burdened.

DURING the storm last Friday Mr. James H. Norvell's two daughters, Miss Iva and Viola, aged 13 and 16, were instantly killed in Chilton county by a tree being blown down on them.

THE Mississippi river has flooded miles of country and several thousand people have been rescued and carried to Memphis. Numbers have perished. The levees have given way in some places.

THE Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, have established an experimental station at Calera to determine the fitness of the soil and climate for the cultivation of tobacco.

They have also established similar stations at Athens, Cullman and Clanton, in this State.

CONDUCTOR FRANK LAND, of the Southern Railway, was knocked from the top of his train in passing through Yellow Leaf bridge ten miles north-east of this place last Saturday and dangerously wounded. He was taken to Wilsonville where his wounds were dressed and then taken to his home in Selma. When last heard from he was in a critical condition.

WHENEVER towns flourish the country will flourish. Every extra dollar made and accumulated in the town makes a new chance for the countrymen to sell more readily what they may bring to market. And so the country people, the farmers, are as much benefited by the prosperity of the towns as are the town people.—Tallapoosa (Ga.) Enquirer.

BASS, the pet of the Talladega ballot box stuffers, was brought back from Texas last Monday. It remains to be seen whether he is ever tried. The indictments—if he is ever indicted—will again be blown away, as on a previous occasion another indictment for obtaining money under false pretenses disappeared. Bass has no fears of conviction in Talladega county.

Now that a republican president has been installed, and a republican senate and house are at his back to carry out his policies, lets give them a fair chance to see if they will right our financial troubles and put the country on a prosperous footing. If they fail in this, then lets turn the thing around and give the populists a chance. The democrats had a chance and failed; now if the republicans fail, we respectfully submit that it will be the populists turn.—McDuffie Enterprise.

REV. E. D. PITTS, D.D.

On Friday, March 12th, at Oakland, Colorado county, Texas, Rev. E. D. Pitts, D.D., only brother of the editor of the Advocate and well known to many of the older citizens of Shelby, quietly breathed his last. His end was just such as might have been expected of a man who had given his whole life to the service of the Master. He had been in feeble health for some months. Sometime in December he had an attack of "grippe" from which he never fully recovered. He had passed his three score and ten and his constitution—never robust—was not sufficient to withstand the last attack.

He graduated at Emory College, Ga., in 1843, was licensed to preach in 1844, and joined the Alabama conference a few years later. He was first stationed at Pensacola, Florida, and remained in that state several years. On account of his health—throat trouble—his physicians advised him to give up preaching, which he reluctantly did, and devoted the balance of his life to teaching and preaching whenever his health would permit. For 25 years he was a member of the Alabama conference.

In 1872 he was elected to and accepted the presidency of Chapel Hill Female College, at Chappell Hill, Texas, and with his family moved to that state. There, as here, his whole energies were devoted to teaching and preaching, until from feeble health and advancing years he was compelled to give it up. With what success, we leave to others to say. We do know however, that his whole life was an unselfish labor of love in the cause of His Master and to improve the condition of his fellow man. He has crossed over the river to join a sainted mother, father, sisters and others, that have gone before and will there await the coming of the loved ones left behind.

Alabama's Good Sense.

New York Tribune.
Alabama displayed wisdom in exempting from taxation for ten years any new cotton factories established within her borders, and the first fruits of it are apparent in the preparations for the institution there of a million-dollar plant by eastern capitalists who have recently paid the state a visit to look over the ground and lay out their plan of action. The intention is to make finer fabrics than have hitherto been made in the South, which is an important industrial departure for that section, promising to help toward the solution of some of its most difficult economic and social problems. Alabama legislation so hospitable to capital stands in rather marked contrast with our own, which in many cases seems devised with the intention of driving it away.

SHELBY SPRINGS ITEMS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE.
Wheat and oats looks fine for the season.

Mr. B. T. Johnson, of near Simmons, was here awhile Tuesday.

Mrs. M. M. Pond and T. J. Law, paid Calera a flying visit Saturday.

Mr. Pond left Thursday for Logan, Ohio, to be absent a week or ten days.

Mrs. Sallie Smith is in our community this week visiting home folks and friends.

Mr. T. V. Jackson, the L. & N. railroad detective, has been in our village this week.

Our clever overseer, Mr. Burl Holcomb, finished dobbing his road with mud Saturday at noon.

Our farmers are behind with their work. This is one time that we will all get an even start.

Messrs. Tom Parker and Will Ratchford, went to Calera Saturday, as it was too wet to plow.

Mr. L. T. Phillips was in our little village awhile Saturday, and while here bought him a two seated buggy.

Mr. S. W. Nelson, of Waxahatchie, passed by here Tuesday on his way to Calera to have his tooth pulled.

Mr. Willie Lyons and Mark Jones, of Simmons, went to Calera Tuesday and stopped over awhile in our village.

Mr. Pond, T. J. Law, Powel Blair, Dr. W. M. Armstrong and W. J. Nelson, of this place, went to Columbiana Thursday to attend justice court.

C. H.

LEWIS BLOWS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Preaching at Fourmile Sunday. We are glad to say there is very little sickness in this section.

There was preaching at Blue Springs church last Sunday.

Mr. Sam and E. L. Crumpton paid Wilsonville a visit Saturday.

Spring is here and our farmers will have to rise early and go until late.

Farmers are very backward with their farm work, owing to too much rain.

The singing at Mr. Dock Baker's Saturday night, we are glad to state was a success.

Their will be singing at the McGowan's school house Sunday evening at 2 o'clock.

A good many of our citizens are attending circuit court at Columbiana this week.

Mr. J. H. Mason, of the Advocate, was on Fourmile Sunday visiting his daughter, Mrs. Mary Powell, and playing with his little grand child.

Fire it into me boys, my shoulders are broad, my constitution good, and when I am convinced that I am right, you will always find me standing at the rack fodder or no fodder.

Fourmile is still on a boom. The girls, old maids and widows are looking as charming as ever. And as for the old bachelors and widowers—a crab-apple would turn to sugar in their mouth.

"Mike Kinley" proposes to bet his brand new corporation against our old hat, that Wilsonville neighborhood could show more industrious farmers, &c., than Fourmile. Now "Mike," that was only a fly way you had of letting the outside world know you had a "brand new corporation." Now let me tell you something, but you must promise to keep it a profound secret, for if it was to get out, it might break up our arrangements. We propose at the next meeting of the legislature to incorporate Fourmile, making Scot Taylor's gin the center point and running it far enough to meet Wilsonville corporation on one side and Columbiana on the other. Then we will be in a shape to take up your bet.

Little did I think when I casually made the assertion in one of my former locals that Fourmile could show more pretty girls than any other portion of Shelby county that it would raise such a howl, for we were laboring under the impression that every person in the county was well aware of that fact. But you know Mr. Editor, even the truth hurts some times. Just think of it, is enough to make a mule laugh, every little cross road town, even down to Martin Town, is trying to rob us of our laurels. Now "Argo," don't get excited, let me whisper something in your ears. If you will come up to Fourmile some preaching day and take a good look at our girls and handsome young men, you will not only come to the conclusion that you did not know that the war was over, but would be ashamed to admit that you lived at Martin Town.

FRED.

ED. PEOPLES ADVOCATE:—Having been honored by kind mention in your esteemed paper, I would like to manifest my appreciation in a short communication before leaving my native for adopted state. I have been in the booming town of Vincent for nearly three months on an errand of parental duty, and during the whole time have been most hospitably entertained by the good people of the place. And as the time approaches near for my departure, I realize that

"There's a sigh in the heart,
A tear in my eye."
For the sweet girls I must leave—
Oh, how it makes me cry!

I am glad to note the progressive moves taken in the county for building up good schools since my visit four years ago. This is a question of vital importance, not only to us as individuals and communities, the perpetuity of our national free institutions depends upon the education of the children; and I feel proud of the patriotic citizens of Vincent and surrounding country, who have resolved to build them up a good school.

With kindest regards and best wishes for the success of your valuable paper, I am

Yours truly,
TEXAS BACHELOR.

Vincent, Ala., March 22, 1897.

JACKSON'S MILL.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

The continuous rain is getting to be an unwelcome visitor in this vicinity, causing the newly worked roads to get in a horrible condition.

Mr. C. Fancher is building him a new residence near his present home. Colonel, we will all be up to see you when it is completed and you get to residing therein.

Rev. G. W. Lowery preached an eloquent sermon on Sunday the 14th inst. We always enjoy giving him an attentive ear at any time he will honor us with his presence in the pulpit.

There were four men in this community negotiating the capture of a negro for partaking of the meats of another. I hope they will succeed in capturing him and that the penalty will be of much severity.

I have been informed that a tree was tangled in the furious winds of the last few days, and in its descent to its mother earth struck a mule of George Stone's but did not result in anything very injurious to the animal.

"Mike Kinley," I hope you and "Fred," didn't get blown away last Friday in that big wind storm. I enjoy reading your articles and must congratulate you on their superiority over the other communications of the Advocate. May you never cease to make your appearance.

The farmers of this community are doing very little in the way of carrying out their occupation and without an accident some of them will be behind, especially the McKinley boys who are standing on their tip toes of eloquence waiting for better times or their "forty acres and a mule," as the orator expressed it. Things sometimes come to those who wait, but never will it be the staff of life, nor a charming sweetheart.

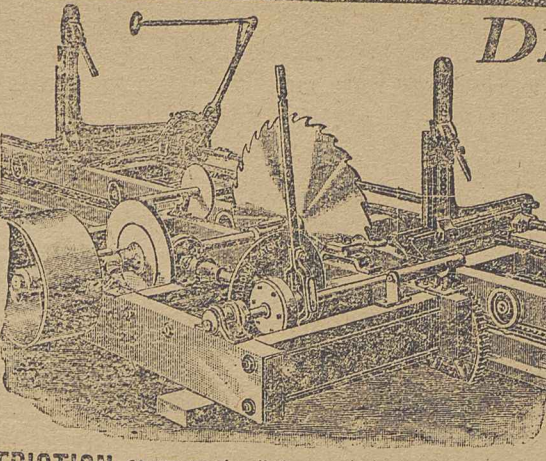
Well, well, "Fred," that old saying is still as true as the day of its origin, but perhaps you have forgotten that "self praise is half empty." I will not boast of the beauty that exists amongst the boys and girls of this section, but will leave it to be done by the kind precise and accurate judgement of others. We would be glad to have you sojourn with us a short time and it might be, that you would change the voice of your decision.

The howling and threatening winds of a cyclone passed through these parts last Friday at noon followed by a few strong currents of electricity. Several trees were elevated from their foundation and some small stones were swept from the high rocky peaks, their destiny being on the roof of J. W. Kyles residence. Several persons were beneath the roof under which the machinery was sheltered, one of whom was a visitor, Mr. W. C. Powell. Unfortunately, there was a large circular saw which had recently been taken from the mandrel and placed by a post on one side of the department; an angry rage of wind blew down the saw, its stopping point being very near the guest, Mr. Powell. Mr. Powell did not take any time for consideration, but made his departure in a frightened manner regardless of the howling winds, the roaring thunder like the heavy cannons of a battle field, and the heavy rains that fairly darkened the skies from horizon to horizon, but amidst it all, he put his arms to revolving in his wonderfully constructed arm pits, and his unincumbered running gear into perpetual operation. I have heard nothing from him since; perhaps he has been bouyed up by the heavy winds, or perhaps he is on his cot of illness, or perhaps he is nestled in sweet peace and happiness beside the tender one he calls his own, sending up thanks for his ability to make foot-prints so rapidly in time of storm.

OLD JOE.

No More Baffling.
The following act was approved by the governor and is now the law:
Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Alabama That any person who sets up, carries on or operates any wheel of fortune, slot machine or any device of chance, or scheme of raffling, or any person who sell tickets or chances in such devices or schemes of raffling, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that the justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction of cases arising under the provisions of this act.



DELOACH
Variable Friction Feed Saw Mills,
Planers and Matchers.
DeLoach Corn and Flour Mills,
Turbine Water Wheels,
"Hungry Elephant" Baling Press,
Engines and Boilers.
MILL MACHINERY AND GEARING OF ALL KINDS.
SAW REPAIRING
A SPECIALTY.
WORK GUARANTEED.

causes nearly all the trouble in life, and more especially in machinery. Our VARIABLE FRICTION as applied to Saw Mills and Planers enables the operator to take just what he needs and no more. Guaranteed to yield a capacity twenty per cent. greater than the old style with same power.
97 Saw Mills sold in one month proves its wonderful popularity, and they go to all parts of the world.

The DeLoach Variable Friction Feed Planer,
Matcher and Moulder beats them all.
Write at once for large illustrated catalogue.
DeLoach Mill Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.
165 Washington St., New York City, and 111 S. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S EXHIBIT AT THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Arrangements have been perfected by which the Southern Railway's territory will be represented at the Exposition which opens at Nashville on May 1. This, like former exhibits made by that Company, will include sample specimens of mineral, agricultural, forest and other products of the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, East Tennessee and Kentucky. This Company's exhibit at the Atlanta and Pittsburgh Expositions attracted the attention of the agriculturist, manufacturer, miner, stock-raiser and others, and did more to educate the visitors to an appreciation of the great wealth and possibilities of the South than any other exhibit that was shown, and it is the policy of the Company to actively continue this method of advertising. The scenic beauties of the country through which the Southern Railway runs will not be neglected in this exhibit.

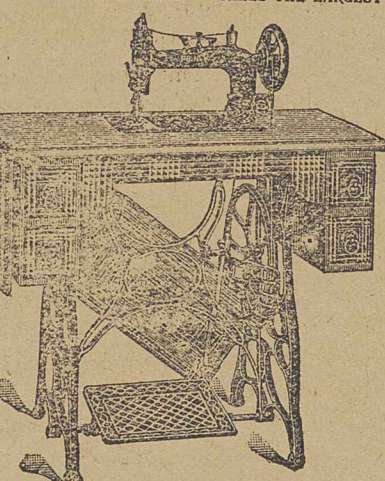
Practically, this exhibit will be a bureau of information, so that visitors from the North and abroad can obtain specific data relative to all branches of industry in and tributary to the vast number of points on the Southern Railway.

This exhibit is under the direction of the Land and Industrial Department of the Southern Railway with headquarters at Washington, D. C., and persons located along that system having exhibit material that they think will interest the public and thereby help advance the best interest of the section from which it comes, should at once communicate with the agent of that Department.

This is an exhibit in which every citizen of this section should be interested, and we hope that some of our readers can supply something to represent our territory.

THE "PRINCESS" SEWING MACHINE

And Others of High-Grade
WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
The Best for Consumers.
The Most Profitable for Dealers.
PRICES MOST REASONABLE SALES THE LARGEST



In the construction of our machines nothing but the very best material is used, and experienced mechanics employed; they will outlast any other machines made, and give better satisfaction. The finish of our Machine is highly Ornamental and Attractive. The woodwork is the finest modern, and includes Plaster, Bent, Drop Head, Cabinet, etc., in Antique Oak or Black Walnut. The Attachments are the latest improved, with full instructions for using; five years' warranty. BICYCLES AT COST, SEND FOR PRICES.

AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

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B. W. BRAND,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Columbiana, Alabama.
Solicits Practice. Collections, and Criminal Law Specialties. Will practice at Rockford and Clanton, and anywhere in Seventh Judicial Circuit by contract.

Office at residence near court house for the present.
Sept. 16th tf.

FOR SALE.

A 4½ horse power engine, in good running order, can be seen at Clem Butler's saw mill. Will be sold very cheap. For price, terms, &c., apply to J. W. PITTS.

February 18, 1897.

16 oz. to 1 lb. Gold, Silver and Copper bars the best made at lowest prices. Don't be deceived by cheap imitations. A Truck, Bay of the Mississippi, and other valuable property for sale at low prices. Also, a large quantity of the following: Hides, Bones, Tallow, Fat, Lard, Grease, Flour, Meal, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Straw, and other agricultural products. Also, a large quantity of the following: Hides, Bones, Tallow, Fat, Lard, Grease, Flour, Meal, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Straw, and other agricultural products. Also, a large quantity of the following: Hides, Bones, Tallow, Fat, Lard, Grease, Flour, Meal, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Straw, and other agricultural products.

LESTER, MASON & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Columbiana, Alabama.

Beg leave to inform their customers that they have in stock every thing necessary to supply their wants, and which they propose to sell at a small profit, and as cheap as any other house.

—DRY GOODS.—

A full line of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies Fine Dress Goods, Trimmings, &c., Prints, Ginghams, Chambrays, Percale, Worsted, Henrietta, Cashmere, Sateen, Suitings, Flannels and Linseys of all kinds, Dress Linings, Jeans, Cassimers of all kinds, Sheetings, Osnaburgs, Drillings, Checks, Bleaching, Hickory Stripes, Bed Ticking, Ready Made Shirts of all kinds, Hats and Caps in endless varieties, Blankets, Ready Made Clothing for Men and Boys, as cheap as the cheapest, Trunks and Valises, Boots and Shoes of every description. In fact, a complete line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, and anything else in the Dry Goods line.

—GROCERIES.—

We keep everything in the Grocery line. Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Meat, Lard, Rice, Flour, Salt, Tobacco and Cigars, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Soda, &c.

—FURNITURE.—

Everything needed to furnish your house from parlor to kitchen, in a comfortable and neat style. Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, &c.

COFFINS AND BURIAL MATERIAL.

In this line we have just what you may need. Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention.

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

Under this head, we are almost sure to have almost anything you may call for, such as School Books, Blank Books, Pencils, Pens, Inks and Stationery of all kinds. We respectfully solicit your trade.

THE ADVOCATE'S GIFT.

Times are hard, and we "stand treat." We have arranged to make our subscribers a gift that will last the whole year. We will send every person who calls at our office and pays up a year in advance one of the following high grade and valuable hand books:

Farm News Published at Springfield, Ohio. A practical farm paper that is filled with the practical experience of actual farmers. It is ably edited, thoroughly up to the times, and keeps its readers posted on the wonderful advances made every month by progressive agriculturists in the science of tilling the soil. Send for a free sample copy.

Womankind A monthly magazine for women and the home. Its bright stories, poems and sketches, its clear and wholesome editorials, its practical suggestions on home life and woman's work makes it a universal favorite. It cannot fail to interest and please every member of the family. The publishers at Springfield, Ohio, will be glad to send the readers of this paper a free sample copy.

Farm News Poultry Book A hand book on the care of poultry; written especially to meet the needs of the farmer and the small breeder. It is PRACTICAL. You can easily understand what it means and easily carry out its suggestions. Thousands of copies have been sold. Price, 25 cents.

Womankind Cook Book A collection of the favorite recipes of the good housekeepers who read WOMANKIND. Every recipe is the tested standby of some practical housekeeper. The book has proved very popular and we are sure you will like it. Price, 25 cents.

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To every one paying up all arrears and one year's subscription to the Advocate in advance, we will send one of the above named monthlies and one of the books.
Take advantage of this offer at once.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.

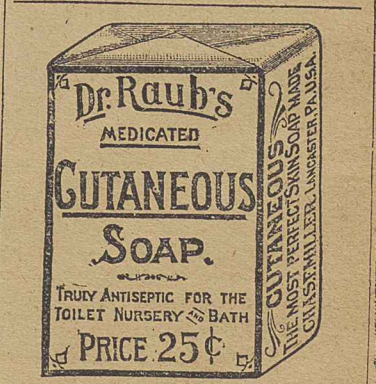
The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is valuable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address:

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
dec17-96-ly. Brooklyn, New York

The Southern railway company having established a full coupon ticket agency at this place, parties wishing through tickets to points in Texas or any part of the United States or Canada, can secure them at the railroad office at Columbiana, at the lowest current rates. For any information as to rates, routes, &c., apply to

W. M. CALOAN, Agent.

"Nothing else like it."
The most refreshing and pleasant Soap for the skin.



It lasts twice as long as others. A trial will convince you of its great merit. Will please the most fastidious.
CHARLES F. MILLER,
Mfr. of FRENCH MILLED TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
Lancaster, Penn.
ESTABLISHED, 1849.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

The Advocate Publishing Co. Publishers.

JNO. W. PITTS, Manager.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

LOCAL AND OTHER NOTICES.

S. S. Holbrook, of Aldrich, is attending court this week.

Still selling Tobacco at cost and carriage. J. H. HAMMOND.

Capt. J. Spratt Bridges, of Selma, is attending court this week.

Capt. J. B. Randall, of Calera, attended court here Monday and Tuesday.

Circuit court convened Monday p. m. Hon. George E. Brewer, judge presiding.

Nice line of Novelty Hats at L. C. Armstrong & Co's, next door to J. M. Spencer & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Pond, of Shelby Springs, were in the city a few hours Saturday.

I still have a few Pens left. Come quick. J. H. HAMMOND.

Our foreman, Mr. J. H. Mason, visited friends and relatives on Fourmile Sunday.

J. F. McGraw and T. J. Martin, of Harpersville, transacted business in the city Saturday.

We were pleased to meet our old friend Capt. Ben. Large, of Bibb county, in the city Tuesday.

Mr. A. J. Kendrick, of beat 8, was in the city Saturday and gave the Advocate a pleasant call.

Mrs. Susan Loveless, of McCawley, is visiting her sister, Mrs. A. W. Strickland, of this city.

The best of Hams—Swifts special and country cured—both for sale by J. H. HAMMOND.

George M. Lowery is foreman of the grand jury; James W. Dyke, Secretary; and J. L. Vandiver, bailiff.

Mr. A. G. Weldon, recently appointed tax commissioner for Shelby county, has tendered his resignation.

Have you seen those lovely Sailors at L. C. Armstrong & Co's? They are the latest, so be sure and call when in town and get one.

Any one wishing to buy a buggy or bicycle, will save money by calling at the Advocate office before making their purchase.

You must call and see the lovely Flowers and Ribbons at L. C. Armstrong & Co's. Also the latest in Veilings, Laces, Chiffons, &c.

Dr. Brown is endorsed by the medical profession and cannot be compared with traveling opticians. He is now at Columbiana. Examination free.

Last week Mr. W. G. Parker with a large force of hands, was engaged in working the streets. The work was greatly interfered with by the rains.

M. M. Robertson, the old veteran of beat 10, was in the city a short while Monday, but he was here long enough to renew his subscription to the Advocate.

Wm. McLendon, one of Shelby's cleverest and best citizens, was in the city Saturday. He is a good friend of the Advocate and can always be depended upon in an emergency.

This section was visited by a heavy rain storm last Friday accompanied by considerable wind. With the exception of blowing down fences, we have not heard of any serious damage.

Up to going to press but few cases have been tried in the circuit court now in session. The grand jury is composed of the best men of the county and we may expect a good report from them.

Get a pair of Doctors Brown & Smith's pure pebble glasses. They will open a new world to you. Cheap glasses does the eyes great harm. Examination free.

Office at Johnston & White's.

The wet weather for the last month has interfered greatly with farm work, and as a consequence, our farmers will be late in getting their crops planted. Many will have to plant without breaking their land.

How are your eyes? It is of the utmost importance to have your eyes examined by a scientific optician and get glasses to suit you. Doctors Brown & Smith will remain at Columbiana one week. Office at Johnston & White's.

Rev. T. M. Wilson filled his regular appointment at the Methodist church last Sunday at 11 a. m. Rev. ——— Gilbert preached at 7:30 p. m. At the morning service five joined the church, three by letter and two by profession.

Read the advertisement of Dr. G. W. Shackelford in another column. Those who have work in his line will do well to give him a call while here.

It's a sorry man that won't stand by his friends. Every advertisement you see in our columns helps to keep the Advocate running, and you can get your money's worth and help your friends by patronizing those who patronize us.

Come and get a nice cap for your little boy before they are all gone. Also something nice for the little girls in the way of straws and leghorns.

L. C. ARMSTRONG & Co.

Dr. T. F. Woody, professor of music, assisted by his lady, gave a few lessons to a class in our city last Saturday and Monday. The concert by his class at the Presbyterian church Monday night is spoken of in the highest terms by those who attended, and an effort will be made to have him return and teach another class.

Among the visiting attorneys attending court this week we notice the following: Judge Faigin, Birmingham; E. H. Hanna, Oxana; C. P. Jones, Montgomery; R. W. Cobb, Helena; E. S. Lyman, J. M. Reynolds and W. S. Carry, Montevallo; W. T. Johnson, Highland; J. W. Bush and Harsh, Birmingham; Logan, Centerville.

Among the distinguished visitors to our town this week, is Hon. W. F. Aldrich our Ex. and will be our present congressman from this district. He gives an encouraging report of his contest with Capt. Plowman. Should the extra session of congress decide to complete their organization after the tariff bill is disposed of, it will not be long before he will be given his seat. We hope so at least.

To Teachers.

I can not pay any poll tax money until July. You should enclose a stamp for reply when writing me.

Respectfully,
EUGENE WILLIAMS,
County Supt. Ed.

MILINERY OPENING.

We want to extend to you a cordial invitation to attend our opening on March 26th and 27th, at the store of Johnston & White. We have made a careful selection from the very latest styles of Ladies Hats, Bonnets, Childrens Headwear, Ribbons, Veilings, Trimmings, &c., and we feel confident that those who wish something real tasty will find it in the selection we will display.

We will have a handsome line of PATTERN HATS to exhibit. Don't forget the days, Friday and Saturday, March 26th and 27th.

Mrs. WILLIE WHITE & Co.

BEESWAX DOTS.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

It rains and it pours and nothing done yet.

Health of our community is not so good.

Several of our citizens attended church at Chappell Sunday.

Raford Riggins went to Columbiana on business Saturday.

Hugh West attended justice court at Wilsonville Saturday.

Mr. Tom. Adkinson, of the Kingdom, was in these parts Sunday.

Elijah Stinson and lady, attended church at Chappell Sunday.

J. H. Weldon, of Wilsonville, passed here one day last week.

Mr. Hardy Nelson, of Columbiana, was visiting here Saturday.

Mr. Black and Lowery, of near Jackson's saw mill, was here Sunday.

Bro. Parrish, of Wilsonville, preached an able sermon Sunday at Chappell.

Our tax collector, J. H. Robertson, passed through our community Saturday.

D. S. Wingard, the horse swapper of our community, swapped again last week.

Lawyers Longshore, Peters and Brand, passed through our community en route to Wilsonville Saturday to attend justice court.

I saw "XX" one day last week and had a talk with him. He says he is glad that "Gent" has taken his place on Beeswax as a local writer, as he has not got the time to write.

Mr. B. D. McLendon, of near Wilsonville, was delivering the patent guara strower in our community one day last week. We think it is a good patent. C. W. Archer bought him one; as the rain has put us farmers so badly behind he can strew his fertilizer and not miss the time.

GEORGE.

VINCENT.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE:

Mr. Will Jennings is visiting his sister, Mrs. Porter, of Syllauga, this week.

Mr. Jim Samuel, of Childersburg, is visiting his parents on West Highland.

We notice that Mr. Self has commenced painting his house, which will add greatly to East Highland when completed.

Miss Mattie Kendrick in company with Miss Lura Perryman, of Creswell, attended the dedication of the Fayetteville Baptist church Sunday.

Vincent was well represented at the Baptist church at Harpersville Sunday. All who attended the service reported a fine sermon by our young Bro. Crumpton of Howard College.

We have had an abundance of rain, but the trash mover of the season was Friday a. m. It was accompanied by a considerable wind, blowing down a lot of fences in the neighborhood.

Vincent can boast of two first-class blacksmith and wood shops. Mr. Tinney, of Columbiana, has recently opened up a new shop and is a first-class workman, and we welcome him in our midst.

One of Harpersville's best catchers who drives a cream horse to a top buggy, is often seen in our town on Sunday afternoon, and strange to say, this same horse is always hitched in front of our squire's gate. Surely, it is not legal business on Sunday.

We noticed several citizens of beat 11 and 15 in our town this week purchasing goods and fertilizers. Vincent has wide-awake merchants and this shows to us that they are reaching out for trade, they have the goods and can accommodate the most fastidious.

The following is the honor roll of Vincent High School for the month ending March 5, 1897, arranged according to class standing: May Chandler, Ethel Billebre, Nannie Davis, May Bell, Sim Donnell, Gussie Lyde, Oscar McGraw, Mary Anna McGraw, Opal Kidd, Edgar Kidd, Zada Davis, Jass, Chandler, Mary Kidd, Ethel Raley, Laura Elliott, Rubie Kidd, Annie Williams, Nellie Kidd, Ola Jennings, Nettie Milam and George Donnell.

The Eunomian Society gave a public debate at the academy Friday evening. The subject, Resolved, That railroad transportation is more beneficial to our country than water. The affirmative was represented by Misses Ethel Kidd, Zennia Samuel and Mr. Thomas Elliott, and the negative side by Misses Nellie Kidd, Rosa Lide and Mr. Sim Donnell. The judges decision was in favor of the negative. The subject was a broad one and was well discussed by both sides, and was greatly enjoyed by an appreciative audience.

OCCASIONAL.

SPRING CREEK.

Editor PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

Too much rain as yet for corn planting.

Sporting after small game seems to be the order of the day.

I am informed that there are several applicants for postmaster at Shelby.

Rev. James Davis filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church Sunday.

Mr. Bonny Jordan's little daughter met with a serious accident recently by getting her arm broken.

I wonder what a man must do for his party to make him more preferable than any one else equally competent to serve the people as postmaster?

We noticed that congress met on the 15th inst. We most earnestly hope and trust that we may soon realize a dawn of old time prosperity like in the days of yore. At least we have promises to that effect; but promises alone is too weak a diet for a free American to subsist on. To thrive well, it takes something more solid than the political wind which has blown nobody good save a few, for many years back.

Today is road working rain or shine. They can't possibly do the roads much good through mud and slush. The greater number of the road hands are farmers who are behind with their crops. In order to facilitate time have picked on very wet weather for road working, when if they were kept up by tax-

ation there could be a more suitable time taken to work them, and at a time when work on the roads would do more good; and would give employment to some poor fellow who really needs some kind of a helping hand. A large per cent of our road hands are poor people without even as much as a horse to ride. Yet, the law forces them through mud and slush, bending their backs with pick and shovel. The wealthy and aristocratic classes such as public works, contractors, pleasure seekers, drummers, &c. If A. owns one wagon and team, and B. owns three wagons and teams, it is reasonable to suppose that B would use the road three times as much as A. would use it. That being the case justice between man and man demands a law to keep up the roads by taxation. The present road law is a disgrace to our civilization and should be so revised as to be kept up by taxation.

W. P. L.

DENTIST.

DR. G. W. SHACKELFORD.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to the people of Columbiana and vicinity, commencing Monday, April 5, 1897, I will practice at Columbiana for one week, at the following prices: Artificial Teeth (upper and lower set) \$10.00. Gold Filling (according to size) \$1.50 to \$5.00. Amalgam, Silver or Cement Fillings 75c and \$1.00. Solid Gold Crowns \$8.00. Porcelain Crowns (Logan Pivot Teeth) \$5.00. Teeth extracted positively without pain 50c. All work guaranteed and first-class in every respect.

DR. G. W. SHACKELFORD, D. D. S.

Notice No. 18,396.
Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICIAL Montgomery, Ala., March 23, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim; and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Columbiana, Ala., on May 6, 1897, viz: Admoner J. Kendrick, Homestead entry, No. 24,721, for the sw 1/4 of sec 14, Section 6, Tp. 20, south of range 1 west.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John A. Shirley, Nipper C. Shirley, James A. Grimes, James H. Shirley, all of Coalville, Ala.

H. PURCELL, Register, March 23, 1897.

The State of Alabama, Shelby County.

In Chancery, Sixth District, North-Eastern Chancery Division.

ETTA JONES, Complainant, vs. BILL JONES, Defendant.

IN this cause, it is made to appear to the Register by the affidavit of Robert Beavers, Attorney, that the defendant Bill Jones is a non-resident of Alabama, and resides in Stoneville, Louisiana. And further, that, in the belief of said affiant, the defendant is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered, by the Register, that publication be made in the Peoples Advocate, a newspaper published in the County of Shelby once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring him, the said Bill Jones, to plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by the 25th day of March, A. D. 1897, or, in thirty days thereafter, a decree pro confesso may be taken against him.

Done at office, in Columbiana, this 20th day of February, A. D. 1897.

GORDON DUBOSE, Register.

February 25, 1897.

ESTABLISHED, 1848.

D. A. ALTICK'S SON,

Manufacturer of High Grade Buggies, Surries, Phaetons, &c.

We claim to build, not the CHEAPEST, but the BEST for the money.

Send for catalogue, and by mentioning this paper we will allow you an EXTRA DISCOUNT.

D. A. ALTICK'S SON, LANCASTER, PENN.

KENTUCKY DEW WHISKY.

STANDARD OF PURITY.

Distilled of Carefully Selected Grain and Pure Limestone Spring Water; Matured in Wood and Bottled under Our Own Supervision. Kentucky Dew is the leader of Fine Old Fashioned Sour Mash Whiskies and for Mellowness and Richness of Flavor has no superior. Buy Kentucky Dew bottled by the Distiller if you want an absolutely Pure Whisky for the club or sick room. Ask your dealer for KENTUCKY DEW, bottled by ourselves. If he hasn't it write us.

OLD KENTUCKY DISTILLERY, LOUISVILLE, KY.

D. MESCHENDORF, Proprietor.

LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE BUGGY FACTORY OF THE SOUTH. WRITE FOR PRICES and CATALOGUE.

OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST OUR PRICES THE LOWEST.

Parry & Co. Indianapolis, Ind.

It is Thought by Many

when the Creator said to woman "in sorrow shalt thou bring forth children," that a curse was pronounced, but the joy felt by every Mother when she first presses to her heart her babe, proves the contrary.

Danger and suffering lurk in the pathway of the Expectant Mother, and should be avoided, that she may reach the hour when the hope of her heart is to be realized, in full vigor and strength.

"Mother's Friend"

so relaxes the system that the natural and necessary changes takes place without Nausea, Headache, Nervous or Gloomy Foreboding and at the trying hour makes Child-birth easy, as so many happy mothers have experienced. Nothing but "Mother's Friend" does this. Don't be deceived.

"Mother's Friend" is the greatest remedy ever put on the market, and all customers praise it highly. —W. H. KINS & Co., Whitehall, Tex.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEW MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.

HAVING received a full line of new Millinery, we are now ready to serve our friends and customers, feeling assured, that we can please the most fastidious.

We will have our goods ready for display by the 12th, and the public are cordially invited to call at the "little brown building" and inspect them.

Miss Fannie Longshore will be found here and ready to trim "up to date."

Mrs. LAURA C. ARMSTRONG & Co. March 10, 1897.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION WILMINGTON, N. C., MAY 6TH TO 14TH, 1897.

Reduced Rates Via Southern Railway.

For the occasion of the meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention at Wilmington, N. C., May 6th to 14th, 1897, the Southern Railway will sell tickets to Wilmington, N. C., and return, at rate of one first class limited fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be on sale May 3d to 7th inclusive, good to return fifteen days from date of sale.

For further information address any agent of the Southern Railway.

J. P. BELLUS, T. P. A., Birmingham, Ala.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

The State of Alabama, Probate Court Shelby County. Feb. 10, 1897.

Estate of John Lawley, Deceased.

To Eliza Lawley, residing in Mt. Lebanon, La.; Belzora Carr, wife of L. L. Carr, residing in Indian Territory; Roney Davis, wife of Wm. Davis, residing in Mississippi; Uranie Harris, residing in Texas; Sarah Gross, residence unknown; Lucinda Dotson, residence unknown; G. W. Lawley, residing in Mississippi.

Take notice that this day came D. F. Funderburg, as administrator of said estate, and filed his application in due form and under oath, praying for an order of sale of certain lands described therein and belonging to said estate, for the purpose of distribution upon the ground that the same cannot be equitably divided without a sale.

It is ordered that the 12th day of April, 1897, be appointed a day for hearing such application, at which time all parties in interest can appear and contest the same, if they think proper.

D. R. McMillan, Judge of Probate.

March 11, 1897.

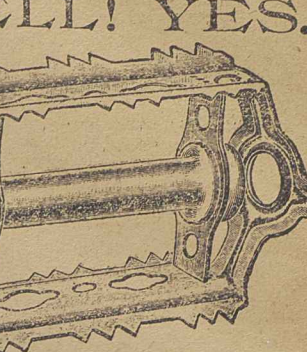
RIDE? WELL! YES.

Nearly everyone rides; and to ride with ease use a pedal that's right.

ROCHESTER PEDALS ARE RIGHT

and every pair is guaranteed. Two styles, Barrel Hub Small Barrel.

Manufactured by THE ROCHESTER PEDAL CO., Rochester, N. Y.



NIAGARA BICYCLES

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Reliable Agents Wanted. BUFFALO WHEEL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

There's a Richmond IN THE FIELD.



THE RICHMOND CUSHION FRAME BICYCLE

prevents jolts, jar and strains. Why ride a Rigid Frame, with its injurious effects, when you can buy a wheel giving EASE AND COMFORT?

Lines of Wheel Unchanged. Durability Increased. Send for catalogue of our Rigid and Cushion Frame Bicycles.

RICHMOND BICYCLE CO., RICHMOND, IND.

Eastern Branch, 97 Chambers St., New York.

"HUMMING BIRD" BICYCLES

HIGHEST GRADE, EASY RUNNING, SERVICEABLE.

BEAUTIFUL BICYCLE. Every Wheel Guaranteed. Send For Catalogue.

Manufactured by Bettys & Mabbett Co., Rochester, N. Y.



LA TULIP RAWHIDE Bicycle Saddle.

PAT. APPLIED FOR.

They will not stretch or sag, and weigh complete but 16 ozs. This saddle is recommended by physicians.

Try one and you will use no other. Send \$3.00 for sample by express prepaid.

The Fayetteville Glove Co., Fayetteville, New York.

LEGAL DUKE, 25,419.

BERKSHIRE, AND POLAND CHINA PIGS

For sale at farmers price sired by Legal Duke 25,419. Lord Roseberry, Ohio Prince 26. Free Trade Model 1st 32,311. Call and examine or write to

F. A. BISHOP, TALLADEGA, ALA.

THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE

—AND THE—

Detroit Free Press

Both ONE YEAR for ONLY \$1.50.

156 PAPERS FOR \$1.50.

LESS THAN 1c. PER COPY. SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE.

ADDRESS

The Peoples Advocate.

An Old Couple.
One of the oldest couples in the United States dwell at Bethel, Vt., Mr. and Mrs. Whitman Dean. Mr. Dean was born in 1807 and Mrs. Dean in 1814. They celebrated their golden wedding in 1882. Mr. Dean can remember hearing the big guns at the battle of Plattsburg. He has read the Bible through several times and it has been a great study to him all his life. In years past ministers came to him to inquire where to find certain passages of Scripture. This aged couple never rode on the steam cars or steamboat and were never out of their own State.

Tried It on the Duck.
William Taylor, of Marysville, Ya., has witnesses from his own home and from Lynchburg to testify that on a pond at his place a huge bullfrog seized a half-grown duck by the neck, swallowing its head, and then choking to death too late to be of service to the duck.

Qualities of Southern Wheat.
The wheat of Southern countries contains more albuminoids than that grown in temperate or northern zones, and hence is better suited for the manufacture of macaroni.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

If a sick man will perform unnecessary work, he should not complain if told it is not well done.

Patronize an Alabama Industry—Use Glory Scotch Snuff. See advertisement in another column.

Wanted: Agents—Salary and expenses or commission. Send stamp for reply. Martin Saunders, Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children's colic, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c., &c. a bottle.

It is a self-evident proposition that those who pay the bill are entitled to the kind of times they desire.

When bilious or constive, eat a Cascart, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c., 25c.

The man who has no interest in the contents of a safe always has the most to say when it is being moved.

We think Piso's Cure for consumption is the only medicine for coughs.—JENNIE PINKARD, Springfield, Ill., October 1, 1894.

Generally when a man acts return to plague him, he whines around that he is persecuted.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free \$2 trial bottle and treatment. Send to Dr. J. C. Kline, 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

People who are thoroughly engrossed in their business seldom find time to label themselves so as to attract attention.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

SCROFULA SWELLINGS
On Our Boy's Neck Grew Larger and Larger

Until we became alarmed, in May we purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and the child began taking it. We gave our son Hood's Sarsaparilla until the sore was entirely healed. It is now permanently cured.—W. C. KUMMER, Milledale, Pa. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—In fact the One True Blood Purifier.
Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Corn
is a vigorous feeder and responds well to liberal fertilization. On corn lands the yield increases and the soil improves if properly treated with fertilizers containing not under 7% actual

Potash.
A trial of this plan costs but little and is sure to lead to profitable culture.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it. GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

USE
SCOTCH SNUFF.
FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.
Presents. Coupons.
McNAMARA -- LAIRD CO., MANUFACTURERS.
Birmingham, - - - - - Alabama.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHILE ALL FALLS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Bubbles or Medals.

"Best sarsaparilla." When you think of it how contradictory that term is. For there can be only one best in anything—one best sarsaparilla, as there is one highest mountain, one longest river, one deepest ocean. And that best sarsaparilla is—?.... There's the rub! You can measure mountain height and ocean depth, but how test sarsaparilla? You could if you were chemists. But then do you need to test it? The World's Fair Committee tested it, and thoroughly. They went behind the label on the bottle. What did this sarsaparilla test result in? Every make of sarsaparilla shut out of the Fair, except Ayer's. So it was that Ayer's was the only sarsaparilla admitted to the World's Fair. The committee found it the best. And as the best, Ayer's Sarsaparilla received the medal and awards due its merits. Remember the word "best" is a bubble any breath can blow; but there are pins to prick such bubbles. Those others are blowing more "best sarsaparilla" bubbles since the World's Fair picked the old ones. True, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the medal. The pin that scratches the medal proves it gold. The pin that pricks the bubble proves it wind. We point to medals, not bubbles, when we say: The best sarsaparilla is Ayer's.

A Valuable Tree.
A few days ago a company bought of J. W. Adams, of Pullin, all his walnut timber, from 12 inches up, at a good price. In cutting the timber they came across an old walnut tree that had been blown down for, at least thirty years, and had been threatened to be burned up several times, but when they made an examination of it they found it to be a birdseye walnut worth considerable money. The company gave Mr. Adams \$300 for it. It measured 70 feet and they will get \$40 per foot, which will amount to \$2,800.—Dover (Ky.) News.

Old Gotox—You ask for the hand of my daughter. What expectations have you? Staylight—Expectations? Well, I hear that you've got heart disease.—Philadelphia Times.

The average duration of human life in European countries is greatest in Sweden and Norway, and lowest in Italy and Austria.

If the moon is red or has many red spots expect a cold and stormy winter, but if only a few spots are visible the winter will be mild.

Comfort Costs 50 Cents.
Irritating, aggravating, agonizing Tetter, Eczema, Ringworm and all other itching skin diseases are quickly cured by the use of Tetterine. It is soothing, cooling, healing. Costs 50 cents a box, post paid—brings comfort at once. Address J. T. Shuprine, Savannah, Ga.

We are all apt to discriminate between what we believe and what we hope for.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and \$1.00, at all druggists.

There is not always a high boundary fence between fun and disgust.

How's This!
We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by Halls Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him to be perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. WEST KENTON, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Toledo, Ohio.
Halls Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.
Halls Family Pills are the best.

If what Mr. Barrie, the writer, says of his sensations while composing is true, we are glad that he does not write in public. He says: "It is my contemptible weakness that if I say a character smiled vacuously I must smile vacuously, if he frowns or leers I frown or leer, if he is a coward or given to contortion I cringe or twist my legs until I have to stop writing to undo the knot. I bow with him, eat with him and gnaw my moustache with him. If the character be a lady with an exquisite laugh I suddenly terrify you by laughing exultantly." This is simply awful, and we cannot but think the gifted author is poking fun at Mr. Howells, who laid bare his throes of composition to the readers of the Ladies' Home Journal.

There has been a good deal of criticism since Du Maurier's death concerning the lack of art in his work, but the fact remains that with him disappeared the only reason why Americans ever tolerated the London Punch. The pictures which are now taking the place of his skits on society in that publication have no claim whatever on art, and as humor are very poor stuff.

First Author—I learned the typewriter in two weeks, and yet you say you can't get the hang of it at all. It is strange. Second Author—Not at all strange. My vocabulary is so large.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Mrs. Cawker—This story you gave me to read is not completed in this number. It is a continued story. Mr. Cawker—Stops short, does it? "Yes." "Then I should say it was a discontinued story."—Harper's Bazar.

The poet enters timidly. "Here are a few verses, Mr. Editor," he says, dejectedly. The barbarian, without looking up, says, busily: "Please throw them in the basket yourself—I haven't time just now."—L'Illustré de Poche.

"Curious circumstances under which Stickle left his boarding house," said a drummer, speaking of an acquaintance whose character wasn't above reproach. "Indeed! What was there curious about it?" asked a friend. "That he didn't take the house with him."—Buffalo Times.

The Living Skeleton (surprised)—You look terribly blue—and yet, only last week you married the beautiful human centipede. The Ossified Man (gloomily)—I am blue! No sooner are we two happily married than she gets the cycling fiend, and I have to buy her a sextet bicycle!—Puck.

Mother (to her 8-year-old daughter)—Now, Mabel, I want you to sit down at once and mend that hole in your apron. (Have spoken to you about it already three or four times to-day. Mabel—Well, mamma, you oughtn't to speak about it so often. You know the motto you taught me says: "The least said is the soonest mended," and you ought to see if it will work that way with this apron.—New York Tribune.

WINDS AND FLOODS

Do Immense Damage in Various Parts of the Country.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

Mill Upon Mill of Land in the Mississippi River Bottoms Under Water. Hidden by the Ragging Torrent.—Thousands of People and Much Stock in Danger.

Memphis, Tenn.—A further half inch rise in the Mississippi means the devastation of property and probably a loss of life unequalled in the flood history of this section. Seventeen persons are reported drowned fifty miles below Caruthersville, Mo.

A stretch of country over 100 miles long from a point seventy miles north of Memphis to a point fifty miles south of the Tennessee metropolis is under water in places to a depth of ten feet. The fertile valleys of Tennessee and Arkansas are completely inundated and many lives have been lost and stock drowned, fencing and dwellings swept away, inhabitants destitute and homeless, and left to starve or drown by the rising tide. Reports from tributary streams show rains are rapidly rising rivers, floods which will soon be emptied into the Mississippi, adding to the danger when hurled against the already weakened levees. The levees are patrolled hourly by armed and desperate men, provided with sand bags to strengthen weak places or to close threatened crevices, and rifles to shoot down any miscreant who would venture to cut the embankment.

The floods now partake of the nature of a deluge. As far as the eye can see nothing but water meets the gaze.

Six hundred people were rescued on the Arkansas side of the river, and taken to Memphis, but there are flood districts so situated that relief boats cannot reach the stricken ones. On Island 39, 100 sufferers and considerable live stock were rescued by the steamer Itasca. Neither man nor beast had tasted food for over twenty-four hours. Human beings and helpless brutes are huddled together all along the Iron Mountain and Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf tracks.

Five hundred people were forced to flee from the floods in Dyer and Obion counties, Tennessee.

IN AND AROUND JACKSON.

The Storm Almost Equalled That of Thirty Years Ago.

Jackson, Miss.—A terrific storm of wind and rain visited Jackson about 6 o'clock Friday morning, lasting half an hour and doing an immense amount of damage to shade trees, fences, out-houses and barns. No loss of life has been reported, but the interior to the west of Jackson, where the storm is thought to have been most severe, has not been heard from. Telephones are down.

A telegram from Madison Station, the center of the great strawberry region of Mississippi, ten miles north, says that great damage was done there, houses and barns being demolished, trees laid flat and tomato cold frames blown out of the ground.

The storm seems to have been general over a scope of country twenty miles wide from north to south, and is known to have extended to Raymond, fifteen miles west, and across Pearl river to the east of Jackson and ten miles down into Rankin, where visitors to this city report the same destruction of timber and fences.

Thirty years ago a storm passed over this same track, but was more severe, leveling everything before it.

TEXAS STORM-SWEPT.

Houses, Barnes, Cars, Telephone and Telegraph Wires Blown Down.

Dallas, Tex.—A heavy wind storm, which in some places assumed the appearance of a cyclone, passed over this part of the State Friday night. At Plano the gale leveled the sheds of the Cotton Belt and Central roads, blew over freight cars and unroofed several residences. A number of persons were injured at Plano, but none were killed. Considerable damage was done by the storm near Itasca and Hutchinson. Telegraph and telephone wires are prostrated, and it is difficult to learn the extent of the damage.

Special telegrams received state that Northern Texas was swept by a wind storm that at times developed the proportions of a cyclone. The worst damage reported so far occurred at Denton, where over one hundred houses were struck by the storm, and all more or less damaged. It is believed that the storm in the vicinity of Denton has caused damage to the extent of \$100,000. Jack simmons was fatally injured in the debris of a falling house.

It is thought that great damage to life and property has been done in the territory west of Denton. The storm also swept over the towns of Hutchinson and Itasca, unroofing houses and wrecking small buildings.

At Fort Worth, the house of the electrical railway was unroofed and traffic suspended.

On Harding and Boaz streets six or seven frame dwellings were blown down. A brick school house in the Ninth Ward was badly wrecked.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS.

The Storm Added to the Horror of the Situation.—River Rising.

New Orleans, La.—A special to the Daily States from Natchez, Miss., says: The river at this point now stands 39.05 on the gauge, which is 4.20 below the danger line, and rising at the rate of half a foot daily. The levees hereabouts are under the most careful and rigid surveillance, and the general belief is that they will be able to stand fifty feet unless there are weak places

developed not apparent now. The consensus of opinion among river men is that we will not reach forty-eight feet here unless there are excessive local rains.

A tremendous storm of wind and rain passed over this city at 5 o'clock this morning, doing great damage to property in Natchez and some in Concordia parish, but while it does not appear to have had the effect of damaging the levees to any appreciable extent, it certainly did add some water to the river.

The telegraph wires above the city were all prostrated, and we are cut off from communication with the north. The worst is yet to come in this locality.

THE DELTA SECTION.

In Absolute Danger, Owing to the Unusual High Water.—Levees.

New Orleans, La.—A special to the States from Vicksburg, Miss., says: The river situation for the next thirty days promises to be more than serious. There is a higher stage at Cairo and Helena, the two main points of observation, than since 1886, and by their reported rainfalls in the last twenty-four hours, both will score extensive high water marks yet. The pressure is going to be excessive all along the levee lines. It will first appear between Helena and the mouth of the Arkansas. On that reach the new levees have been put in front of the White river basin since the last high water, and the effect of this is now to be tested. From there down the levees have been raised and enlarged greatly, and ought to hold unless the flood is prolonged. Altogether it is the most serious situation for the Delta sections that has been experienced since 1882.

AT ANNISTON.

Wind Accompanied by Rain.—Many Houses Leveled to the Ground.

Montgomery, Ala.—A special to the Advertiser from Anniston, Ala., says: A strong wind, accompanied by rain, did much damage in this section to-day. Several houses were blown down and some plate glass windows wrecked in this place. The greatest damage was done in the Eastaboga community. The residence and every house on the plantation of Rev. Daniel Johnson were blown down. The store of T. W. Ogletree and residences of Mrs. Jackson and W. R. Bell were tilted. Mr. Bell had a tenant house, three large barns and all his out-houses levelled to the ground. No loss of life reported.

WITHIN TWO INCHES

Of the Highest Point.—Say You Can't Escape.

Helena, Ark.—The river at noon was within two inches of the highest water record here. The sun shone to-day after one of the most prolonged and heavy downpours of rain for many years, and conditions are more hopeful. The levees in front and north of the city are having the attention of the officers of the city and the levee boards are being raised and strengthened. Heavy rains yesterday and last night have partly inundated a portion of the northern suburbs of the city, but the water is now fast receding.

The levees at Modoc are still holding and with the recent recruits to the already large army of levee workers, there is a bright chance of maintaining the statu quo. The levees on the Mississippi side appear in good shape.

IN LEE COUNTY, GEORGIA.

A Destructive Cyclone Prevailed, Doing Much Damage.

Savannah, Ga.—An Albany, Ga., special to the Morning News says: A destructive cyclone prevailed in Lee county this afternoon, but only meagre reports have so far reached here of its results.

At Leeburg, the front of Salter's store was blown down, and a young man by the name of Randall, who run out as it fell, was caught under the debris and badly injured.

Fences and trees were uprooted, and it is believed the worst results were felt north of Leeburg.

AT UTICA, MISS.

One Farmer Was Killed.—School House Lifted From Its Foundation.

Utica, Miss.—A cyclone passed this place early Friday morning with a southeasterly course, blowing down several cabins and timber and fences, killing J. O. Hill, a farmer, and injuring his wife. A country school house was lifted from its foundation and turned around.

MILLS GO ON FULL TIME.

Salem, Mass.—The Naumakeag Steam Cotton Mills, which have been running on half time since June 1, 1893, started up on full time. The owners state that the price of their goods will be reduced to compete with other manufacturers. The mills give employment to about 1,500 men.

DESPONDENCY AND MORPHINE.

Fulton, Ky.—Andrew Stephens, a white man, aged 55, shot himself at Hickman, Ky. The suicide was the result of despondency occasioned by continued ill-health and constant use of morphine. Deceased was closely related to several prominent Hickman families.

AN ARKANSAS HANGING.

Hamburg, Ark.—William Johnson was hanged here Friday afternoon. He killed Henry Hobson last June. Both were negroes. Johnson showed wonderful nerve. His neck was not broken by the fall and he died an awful death.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Regular Correspondent's Weekly News Letter.

CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS.

The Record Made For the First Week is an Extraordinary One.—Charges Against Commander Mullen.—It is a Canard.—Other Items.

Washington, D. C.—The first week of the extraordinary session of the Fifty-fifth Congress closed with to-day's session of the House of Representatives. The record made is extraordinary. The tariff bill has been reported, and an order regulating its discussion adopted. Four appropriation bills, which failed to become laws in the Fifty-fourth Congress, necessary for the prosecution of important parts of the public service, carrying a total of over \$72,000,000, have been passed with the exception of one paragraph, as they were finally agreed upon by the last House. Two of these, the agricultural and Indian, were considered and disposed of to-day. The former, appropriating \$3,182,950, was passed, as has been the sundry civil and general deficiency bills yesterday, without change. The time allowed for debate on this bill permitted Mr. Champ Clark, Democrat of Missouri, to make a characteristic speech upon the subject of the results. He withdrew all previous criticisms of the Senate and thanked God that it still remained a deliberative assembly. The action of the House to-day and yesterday he termed the most amazing and astounding performance ever witnessed on the continent. One feature of the Indian bill provoked much opposition, and was finally stricken out by unanimous consent before the bill was passed. This was the paragraph opening the glisilone or asphalt lands in the Uncompahgre reservation, Utah, to entry under the mineral laws, which the Senate had added to the bill. Several resolutions were offered and agreed to make appropriations for mileage, stationery and pay of session employees immediately available.

Rumors which recently reached the navy department affecting Commander Dennis W. Mullan, causing his detachment as commandant of the Pensacola navy yard several weeks ago, are to be investigated and for that purpose a court of inquiry, of which Capt. Norman S. Farquhar is the sole member and assistant judge advocate, Gen. Charles H. Louchheimer, U. S. M. C., is judge advocate, has been ordered from Washington to meet at the Pensacola navy yard next Thursday, 25th. The precise nature of the reports is not divulged, but they are said to relate to occurrences while the officer commanded the yard during the past year, which would seriously affect his standing, if verified. Commander Mullan was one of the heroes of the Samoan disaster, in March, 1889, when three United States vessels, the Trenton, Vandalla and Nipsic, and two German gunboats were forced upon the beach and ground to pieces. He was in command of the Nipsic and by a curious coincidence Captain Farquhar, who will now investigate the rumors concerning him, commanded the flagship Trenton at the time.

Secretary Alger acted promptly to relieve the flood sufferers of the Mississippi Valley by the use of vessels belonging to the war department. Senator Cullom, of Illinois, presented the Secretary with an appeal this morning from the Mayor of Cairo, Ill., for Government assistance to save life and property. Secretary Alger at once telegraphed Major Handy, the engineer in charge of river work at St. Louis, and Col. Gillespie, the President of the Mississippi River Commission, directing them to have all Government boats sent to Cairo and to confer with the Mayor, Board of Trade and Circuit Judge Roberts as to the measures to be taken for relief.

The attention of the Department of Agriculture has been drawn to a publication in Liverpool of alleged official information relative to mill takings from the cotton crop of 1896. Mr. Henry A. Robinson, statistician of the department, thinks it well for the public to know that no official information of the nature claimed has been given out. The nature and state of the work at the time of such publication also render it impossible that the assertions contained therein could have had any substantial foundation or any verification of value either public or private. In making this disclaimer Mr. Robinson does not wish to be understood as denying or affirming any of the Liverpool statements.

The Treasury Department closed up with its accounts with Mr. Grover Cleveland Saturday. Secretary Gage signed a warrant in favor of Mr. Cleveland for \$277.78, the balance due him on his salary as President, and it will be mailed him to Princeton, N. J., on Monday. This balance completes the \$200,000 to which Mr. Cleveland was entitled for his four years service.

The new Consul General at London, Mr. McK Osborne, is the first of the foreign appointees of the administration to enter upon his work. He took the oath of office at the State Department Saturday, and immediately began to accumulate the knowledge of his new office in the hope of being able to relieve Consul General Collins at the earliest possible moment. As soon as he can be made familiar with the routine he will leave for London.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs ordered the free homestead bill to be favorably reported. The bill is practically the same measure which passed the Senate last session and which failed in the house because of the amendments made in the Senate.

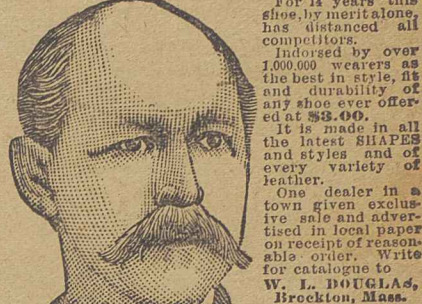
A Bad Case Quickly Cured.
From the Commercial, Bangor, Me.
We publish the letter of Mr. H. J. Crandall, in full, just as it came in, as it is interesting.

Dear Sir:—I send this solely that others may know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me and my kidneys, and to make it of more effect I send it in affidavit form:

STATE OF MAINE, ss.
COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, ss.
H. J. Crandall, of Vaneboro, Maine, being duly sworn deposes and says: "Two years or more ago I was attacked with kidney trouble which gave me violent pain, and necessitated my urinating every few minutes. Then I had times of no control over my water, and this made things unbearable, and nothing gave me any relief until I was led to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The first box helped me, and by the time I had taken my second I was absolutely and completely cured. This was two years ago, and since then I have had no return of the trouble, and I have no hesitation or doubt in expressing that I owe my recovery to Pink Pills."

(Signed) "H. J. CRANDALL."
Personally appeared before me this 13th day of August, 1896, H. J. Crandall, and made oath that the above statement was true.
ERNEST T. HOLBROOK, Notary Public.
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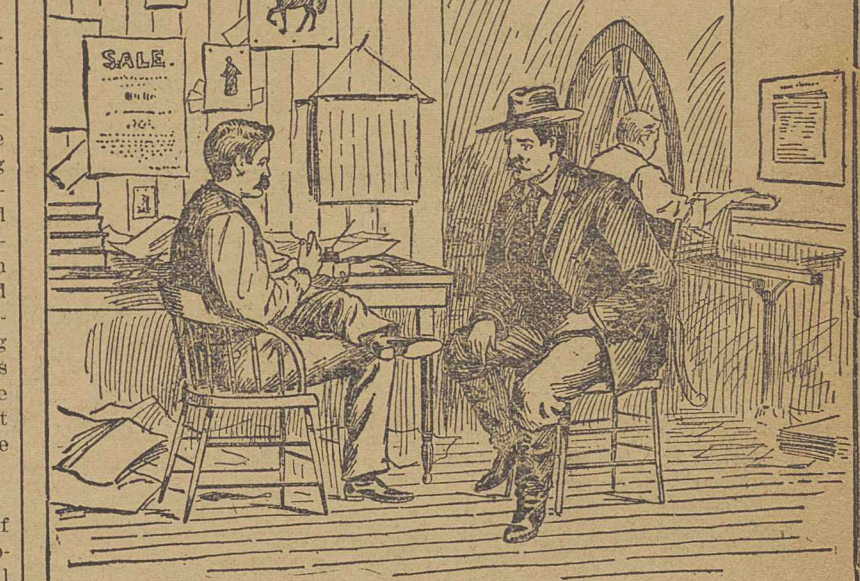
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